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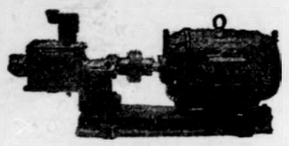
PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 173 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Jaipur To Present Ultimatum To Sikar?

Strikers Squat Near Secretariat

Madras Match Factory Deadlock Developments

MADRAS, July 20.

A huge band of workers, numbering about 500, of the Western India Match Factory, who have been on strike for the past two months as a sequel to a dispute with the management, marched in a procession this morning along the main thoroughfares. On reaching the Secretariat, the processionists squatted on the ground.

The Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, is already negotiating with the management of the factory at Bombay, and hope is entertained that a settlement will be reached soon.—United Press.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TENSION

Tokio War Council Meets: More Russian Troops On Border

TOKIO: July 20.

The War Minister, General Itagaki, has called an emergency conference of high officials of the War Ministry this evening, after reporting to the Emperor regarding the Soviet-Japanese border incident at Chang-Ku-Feng.

The Japanese Ambassador in Moscow has been instructed to protest against the alleged occupation of Chang-Ku-Feng Hill by Soviet troops and killing of Japanese gendarme there.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that it depended entirely on the Soviet attitude whether the incident became serious or not.

MORE SOVIET TROOPS.

Meanwhile, Japanese Manchukuo military authorities have not yet received a reply to their demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops; on the contrary, according to Press reports, there has been further concentration of Soviet troops in Chang-Ku-Feng and Soviet artillery are alleged to have been sent to the mouth of the Tumen river on the Soviet-Korea border.—Reuter.

MADRAS UNITED MILL STRIKE ENDS

Govt.'s Assurance And Its Sequel

MADRAS, July 20.

In pursuance of the Government order yesterday asking the workers to call off the strike and join work on an assurance to appoint an officer to inquire into the dispute between the workers and the management, the strike in the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills has been called off and the strikers have resumed work.

It may be recalled that the workers, 2,145 in number, including 150 women went on strike on June 17 last, being not satisfied with the conciliation board appointed by Government to inquire into the dispute between the workers and the management.

Cases against 45 workers who were arrested on a charge of causing obstruction to traffic, have been withdrawn by Government and they are expected to be released soon.—United Press.

Santiniketan: The Director of Public Health, Bengal, visited the Rural Health centres at Visvabharathi and discussed with Poet Tagore the health problems of Bengal.

No Talk Of Peace Before Surrender

Bajaj's Mediation Proves Futile?

Jaipur Completes Military Dispositions: Machinegun Trained On City Walls

NEW DELHI: July 20.

The Associated Press reliably understands that the Sikar situation was discussed at length for over two hours, at the State Council meeting at Jaipur. H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur was present at the meeting, and others present included Sir Beauchamp St. John, Prime Minister and Mr. F. S. Young, Inspector-General of Police, who has been from the very beginning put in charge of the Sikar situation.

SIKAR'S SURRENDER DEMANDED

It is gathered that the Jaipur Durbar will insist on unconditional surrender on the part of the townspeople as a condition precedent to the settlement of the issues at dispute, and that final orders with regard to the ending of the present state of affairs will be passed very soon.

No More Mediation

Mr. Young is returning to Sikar early to-morrow morning to report to the Maharaja on the latest Sikar situation. IT NOW APPEARS CERTAIN THAT NO MORE TIME WOULD BE ALLOWED FOR MEDIATION.

It is, however, believed that the situation is not entirely hopeless.—A. P.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ AS MEDIATOR

Interview With Jaipur Maharaja

NEW DELHI, July 20.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who is acting as "peacemaker" between the Jaipur Durbar and the Sikar people, saw H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur to-day at Jaipur. The interview which is stated to be of a private nature, lasted for about half an hour.

Sir Beauchamp St. John, Prime Minister of Jaipur, was also present at the interview.

RETURNS TO SIKAR

Closest secrecy is being maintained as to what has been the result of the interview. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is understood to have returned to Sikar immediately after the interview, presumably to acquaint the Sikar people with the latest and final terms, which the Jaipur Durbar is prepared to offer.—A. P.

BAJAJ AT SIKAR

SIKAR, July 20.

Sethji and the Raja of Bhinai are meeting the people inside the Garh to-night and will discuss with them the developments.

On being questioned if he would attend the Congress Working Committee he said that he was very anxious to do so provided the Sikar situation permitted.—United Press.

HEADING FOR ULTIMATUM

Machinegun Trained On Sikar City Walls

SIKAR, July 20.

An atmosphere of tense expectancy prevails in Sikar. The townspeople are smitten with panic and are continuously endeavouring to

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5)

JAWAHAR FOR PARIS

Frontier Bombing Question To be Raised At I. P. C. Meeting

LONDON, July 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru fulfilled a number of personal engagements, including a visit to the Soviet Embassy, where he met M. Maisky.

Pandit Nehru leaves for Paris to-morrow evening at the head of the Indian Delegation to the International Peace Campaign, commencing during the weekend, the principal speakers at which will be Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Cecil and Pandit Nehru.

FRONTIER BOMBING

The conference will discuss 'inter alia' the bombing of open towns in China and Spain and medical aid to China, in which connection bombing on the North West Frontier and Indian boycott of Japanese goods, in sympathy with China, are also likely to be raised.

Mr. Krishna Menon will be the Permanent delegate to the Conference, supported by 5 to 6 other Indian representatives.—Reuter.

MORE DETENUS RELEASED

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Orders were issued to-day for the unconditional release of another two batches of 28 and 19 detenus.—A. P

First Step Towards Swaraj

Sardar Patel On Hopeful Outlook For Prohibition In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD: July 20.

"THE CONGRESS HAS TAKEN THE FIRST AND THE RIGHT STEP TOWARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SWARAJ. AFTER A HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF BRITISH RULE, INDIA HAS BEEN GIVEN SOME CONCESSIONS TO ADMINISTER CERTAIN OF HER AFFAIRS. PROHIBITION IS THE CHIEF FACTOR IN INDIA'S FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE AND BY LAUNCHING THE SAME, INDIA IS NEARING SWARAJ," declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing a huge mass meeting this evening.

NEED OF FAITH

Contrasting the situation obtaining to-day and a few years ago, Sardar Patel observed that in the past, picketing had to be resorted to, whereas now the Government were supported in their Prohibition Campaign. He paid a tribute to Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, the Prohibition Commissioner, who had been carrying on work for some time past and added that the carrying out of Prohibition work was given to Mr. Nanda instead of the Excise Commissioner, as such work could not be entrusted to officers who had no personal faith in Prohibition.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Referring to the policy to be adopted by the Prohibition Advisory Committee, Mr. Patel said that permits would be given to those persons only who could not live without drinking. Such permits would be given only for a short time and would not be renewed. He suggested that those persons who could not exist without alcohol, had better quit Ahmedabad (laughter).

HOPEFUL SIGNS

He announced that out of a population of five lakhs in Ahmedabad, upto this evening only 205 persons had applied for permits, among whom there was not a single Harijan or mill-worker.

Incidentally he referred to the Congress Ministry's concern for workers, who were given an increase of Rs. 40.00.000 in their wages.

By the introduction of Prohibition, Government were further contributing forty lakhs of rupees to the workers who had hitherto spent that money on drink.

Mr. Patel also paid a tribute to the Bombay Government, who despite their lean finances, had launched the Prohibition campaign in an industrial city like Ahmedabad. He appealed to the workers to avail themselves of this opportunity given by the Bombay Government.

He was sure that Gandhiji would be very pleased to know of the enthusiasm exhibited by the Ahmedabad citizens and workers and their whole-hearted support for Prohibition. If that enthusiasm was kept up, he was sure the goal would be reached very shortly.

NEXT HONOUR FOR BARDOLI.

Dr. Gilder, Minister for Excise, said that Ahmedabad was selected as the first experiment in India

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Varying Phases Of C. P. Cabinet Crisis

PREMIER'S RESIGNATION AND AFTER

Mahakoshal Ministers Keep Aloof: Consultations At Wardha

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NAGPUR: July 20.

THE RESIGNATION OF PREMIER KHARE CAME AS A BOLT FROM THE BLUE TO LOCAL CONGRESS CIRCLES.

His action was unexpected in view of the fact that the Working Committee was meeting only after two days at Wardha and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had clearly instructed the C. P. Congress Cabinet not to precipitate the crisis till he arrived in Wardha.

Three Ministers Resign

THE PREMIER, ALONG WITH HIS TWO BERAR COLLEAGUES SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION TO THE GOVERNOR WITHOUT CONSULTING SARDAR PATEL OR THE CONGRESS HIGH COMMAND.

But Other Three Refuse

The Mahakoshal Ministers refused to submit their resignations until they had heard from Sardar Patel and are reported to have told the Governor that he could dismiss them on his own responsibility.

"WAIT AND SEE"

It is also reported that one of the Ministers had suggested to the Governor that he could postpone consideration of the resignations for a few days, as it was done in the case of U. P. and Bihar. By that time the advice of the Working Committee would be obtained by the Mahakoshal Ministers.

It is reported that the Premier had sounded His Excellency before tendering the resignations, so that the whole Cabinet could be dissolved and a new Cabinet be formed next morning.

The Governor had asked the Mahakoshal Ministers to intimate their resignations by 9 p.m. and it is reported, if they did not resign, he would dismiss them forthwith.

Pt. Mishra and Pt. Shukla had gone to Wardha to see Gandhiji for seeking his advice in this connection.

New Cabinet Probables

IT IS RELIABLY REPORTED THAT DR. KHARE WILL FORM HIS NEW CABINET TO-MORROW MORNING WITH THE AID OF THE TWO BERAR RESIGNED MINISTERS AND THREE OF THE FOLLOWING: MESSRS. KHANDEKAR, AGNIBHOJ, PYARELAL SINGH AND RAJENDRA SINGH, ALL FROM MAHAKOSHAL.

"SHUKLA AND MEHTA REFUSE TO FOLLOW PREMIER"

NAGPUR, July 20.

Dr. Khare, Premier, Mr. Gole, Mr. R. S. Deshmukh, tendered their resignation at 11-30 a.m. this morning.

Mr. R. S. Shukla and Mr. D. K. Mehta have refused to resign.

Interviewed by the United Press Dr. Khare said that he had taken the step after great deliberation in the highest interest of the Congress.—United Press.

DR. KHARE BLAMED

Why Minister Mehta Refused To Resign

NAGPUR, July 20.

The Hon. Mr. D. K. Mehta, Finance Minister, one of the Mahakosal Ministers, is understood to have expressed surprise at the Premier's letter asking him to resign and replied that he failed to understand why the Premier should precipitate resignations, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had sent him a message not to take any hasty step till they met at Wardha.

It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Mehta does not agree with the Premier that no solution of the difficulties of the Ministry is possible except through resignation. It is learnt he has declined to resign as he is definitely against precipitating a crisis and re-enacting the drama of Pachmarhi.

DR. KHARE BLAMED.

The "United Press" further understands that the Hon. Mr. Mehta declined also to give the assurance called for by the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare as he considers that the Premier is putting the boot on the wrong leg, remissness being not of the Ministers but of the Premier.

He also refuses to resign with the Premier as he feels that such a step would expose him to the charge of indiscipline.

It is understood that the Mahakosal Ministers are in communication with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and will follow his advice as to whether they should also resign or court a dismissal at the hands of the Governor.

The Governor has not yet sent any communication to the Premier. But he has asked him to continue until the Premier hears further from the Governor.—United Press.

TROUBLE OVER PORTFOLIOS

NAGPUR, July 20.

The C. P Ministerial crisis arose over the distribution of portfolios as it was contended by the Mahakoshal Ministers that the Pachmarhi "agreement" of May last provided transfer of all portfolios from the Premier.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" in responsible quarters show that there was no agreement as such. When the Ministers conferred amongst themselves following the demand by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel that all of them should resign or work as one man, the Mahakoshal Ministers expressed the desire that the portfolio of Law and Order should be transferred to one of them.

The Premier agreed then to consider their desire, but he never agreed to the demand as such.

Since talks over the distribution of portfolios broke down, it was hoped that the Ministers would continue in office until the Work-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 3)

Abolish Permanent Settlement

Bengal Congress Agrarian Sub-Committee Submits Report

SIMLA, July 20.

The Agrarian Sub-Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has submitted its report.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha is understood to have drawn up an expanded scheme of agrarian relief in Bengal on the data contained in the report of the Sub-Committee, which 'inter alia' outlines the abolition of permanent settlement, introduction of graduated scale of income-tax subject to the minimum limit of income being exempted from taxation, stabilisation of agricultural prices and the fixation of minimum wages for agricultural labour.—United Press.

NO OPPOSITION TO DEFENCE ESTIMATES

Br. Parliamentary Labour Party's Decision

LONDON: July 20.

The Parliamentary Labour Party has decided not to oppose the Defence Estimates, when voted in the House of Commons, next week. It is stated that the Party has already voted for reductions in certain estimates in addition to criticising the administration and the expansion programme. Consequently no useful purpose could be served in voting against the estimates as a whole.—Reuter.

TOLL OF TERRORISM IN PALESTINE

LONDON: July 20.

During the fortnight ended yesterday, 77 persons were killed and 247 wounded in Palestine outrages, bombs were thrown and other terrorist acts were committed in 32 cases and in addition there were 52 cases of sniping. Outrages included armed robberies, kidnapping and arson. At Haifa there were numerous acts of sabotage against property.

This information was given in the House of Commons by Mr Malcolm MacDonald.—Reuter

HALIFAX-BONNET-DALADIER TALKS

PARIS: July 20.

Conversations between Lord Halifax, M. Bonnet and M. Daladier continued throughout the day representing the business deal of the Royal visit.

A communique, which is being issued later, is expected to deal with the maintenance of Anglo-French collaboration and confirm the agreement reached in London on April 29.—Reuter.

Official Communique

PARIS, July 20.

An official Communique issued at the close of the conversation between Lord Halifax, M. Daladier and M. Bonnet affirms that "the complete harmony of views established during the visit of the French Ministers to London on April 28 and 29 is entirely maintained."—Reuter.

M. N. Roy Welcomes Released Politicals

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Mr. M. N. Roy, has sent messages to-day from Dehra Dun congratulating the released state prisoners on their release from long detention.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

4. APPEALS FOR HELP

Will any philanthropic and charitable man help a respectable business man from the ruination of his family, by giving rupees two hundred on promissory note at a reasonable interest. Apply Box No. 10545, "Bombay Chronicle".

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted: A suitable match of any respectable family. for a highly cultured Dasa Bamva boy of 25, sound sources for maintenance. Please with Photo to: Box No. 10540, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted cook, hard-working, clean, non-Christian, pay Rs. 20—Rs. 25. Box No. 10550, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Ayah, hard-working, clean, non-Christian, pay Rs. 15—Rs. 20. Box No. 10551, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted,—Supplementary service of qualified companions, an pair. Please apply Box No. 10549, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Lady Health Visitor, Free unfurnished quarters. State caste, qualification and experience. Apply with Photo and minimum salary expected. Honorary Secretary c/o Post Box No. 144, Karachi. (9084)

Wanted immediately a lady graduate with Mathematics for a Girls' School in Kotah City. Pay Rs. 75—5—100. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the Director of Education, Kotah, Rajputana. (9086)

Wanted Cash Clerk on Rs. 35-5-75. Deposit Rs. 250/- essential. Respectable person preferred. Apply Box No. 10538, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately an experienced B.Com. to teach newly opened commercial diploma classes. Those having practical experience of business will be preferred. Apply sharp stating minimum salary acceptable to the Head Master, S. P. J. School, Varkana, Via—Rani (B.B. & C.I.Rly.) (10543)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10535, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. Per insertion.
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS., LTD.

ALLOTMENT LETTER.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Allotment Letter bearing No. 6884 in respect of 208 shares numbered 429523 to 429730 of the Associated Cement Companies, Limited, standing in the name of Navajbai N. Gamadia has been LOST or MISLAID, and the undersigned has applied to the Company for delivery of the share certificates for the said shares.

Any person in possession of the said Allotment Letter and/or having any claim to the said shares should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the share certificates, if they think fit.

NAVAJBAI N. GAMADIA.

Dated this 21st day of July 1938.

(9067)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAYANTILAL CHUNILAL, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, lately resided at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

KANTILAL BAKORDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Chowpatty Sea-face, without the Fort of Bombay, a duly constituted attorney of Bai Mangala, the widow of the deceased Jayantilal Chunilal, who lately resided at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, but at present at Radhanpur in the Foreign Territory. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir PATRICK BLACKWELL, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 14th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 14th day of July, 1938.

Messrs. KHANDVALA and CHHOTALAL
Petitioners Attorneys.

(9062)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. (Recognised by Government). Records this year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting Examination for the Overseers Certificate. I, II & IV positions are held by the candidates from this School. Matriculates should apply now for July session 1938 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (8630)

Public Notices

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE

THE FLYING RANEE

Commencing from SUNDAY, 24th July, 1938 and until further notice, the timings of the above train will be slightly altered as follows:—

UP Monday Timings. *	UP Daily Timings (Except Monday).	STATIONS.	DOWN Saturday Timings.	DOWN Daily Timings (Except Saturday)
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
9 48	10 58 A.	Bombay Central	D. 15 10	18 5
9 34	10 44 A.	Dadar ..	D. 15 24	18 19
7 52	9 2 D.	Dahanu Road ..	A. 17 5	20 0
7 1	8 11 D.	Daman Road ..	A. 17 55	20 50
6 49	7 59 D.	Udvada ..	A. 18 7	21 2
6 31	7 41 D.	Pulsar ..	A. 18 25	21 20
6 10	7 20 D.	Bilimora ..	A. 18 47	21 42
5 49	6 59 D.	Navsari ..	A. 19 8	22 3
5 20	6 30 D.	Surat ..	A. 19 36	22 31

*This train will run on Tuesday when Monday is a Bank Holiday.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 19th July, 1938.

W. T. ALDOUS, General Traffic Manager. 9066.

POONA RACING SEASON 1938.

Rates of Admission to the Enclosures inclusive of entertainment tax

SEASON TICKETS & COUPON books for 12 days racing

Gentleman ..... Rs. 30
Lady ..... Rs. 15.

DAY TICKETS

Members and First Enclosure
Gentleman ..... Rs. 4
Lady ..... Rs. 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE

Admission ..... Rs. 1/8
Soldiers in uniform Rs. -/12

By Order
H. C. CLIFTON,
Ag. Secretary,
Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

(8910)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LOWJI BOMANJI MORRIS of Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client, free from all incumbrances, the piece of land, admeasuring 2280 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey Number 112, Hissa Numbers 4 and 7 (part) of Andheri, Bombay Suburban District.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office, in "Shanti Sadan" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1938.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court.

(9065)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FORD TRUCK.

By order of the Official Assignee one Ford truck No. N4137 of insolvent George Fredrick Dowling will be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY 25th July, 1938, at 4-0 P. M. (S.T.) at Pinto's garage at junction of Lamington Road and Bellasis Road.

CRAWFORD & CO.

The EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JACK HULBERT
in the COMEDY-Thriller
"KATE PLUS TEN"
By EDGAR WALLACE

PREMIERE CROWDS IN ELEVENTH WEEK!
PRABHAT'S
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
(HINDI)
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.
CENTRAL
Cinema ..... Girgaum.

TO-DAY 1-30 p.m.
ZENANA SHOW
SAGAR'S
WE THREE
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
4TH WEEK
THE ROXY

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer	Arrival.	Dep
Yeifuku Maru	13th July	29th July
elbourne	23rd Aug	8th Sept
London	8th Sept	23rd ..
Himalaya	23rd	9th Oct.

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GOVERNMENT THANKED

Maharashtra Harijan Board Welcomes New Scheme

A meeting of the newly constituted Maharashtra Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh was held with Sjt. V. N. Barve, the President of the Board in the chair, at Poona lately in the Central Hall of the Servants of India Society. The Board consists of the president and 15 other members. Several Harijan workers and some distinguished visitors were also present, including Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, a member of the Congress Working Committee.

REVIEW OF HARIJAN WORK.

The president of the Board reviewed the present position of Harijan work and appreciated the policy of the Congress Government who have provided larger educational facilities for Harijans. He explained "The Harijan Sevak Scheme" sanctioned by the Central Board in order to ensure sustained and intensive welfare work for a period of five years to come, under which scheme Maharashtra would get four full-time workers called Harijan Sevaks to work at selected centres. The meeting appreciated the press-note issued in June 1938 peremptorily prohibiting descrimination or non-admission of Harijan students in all institutions conducted by local bodies and the Temple Entry Act passed by the Bombay legislature.

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME WELCOMED.

The meeting pointed out the difficulties in the way of temples being, actually opened to Harijans for worship and requested the Government and the caste Hindus to remove the difficulties.

The meeting welcomed Government's scheme of appointing non-official, liaison officers to work in co-operation with Government officials, Harijan leaders and institutions like the Harijan Sevak Sangh, with a view to safeguard the civic rights of Harijans and remove their grievances.

The meeting ensured its support to the schemes and suggestions submitted to Government by the joint meeting of the presidents of the Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnatak and Bombay City Harijan Boards held at Bombay with a view to properly spend additional Rs. 150,000 for Harijan work and urged upon Government to pay attention to the education of Harijan girls.

Our Ahmedabad Letter

Removal Of Pir Kamal Graveyard To Another Site

Heated Debate In Ahmedabad Municipality: Muslim Councillors Resign As Protest

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

The temperature has cooled down and we had more rain after a break of some days. But after pouring down 3.16 inches on the 9th instant the current seems to have weakened again and we had some drizzles only in the course of the week.

The total number of deaths in the week ended on Thursday last went down to 320 showing a decrease of 60 from the figures of the preceding week and a death rate of 43.48 per thousand. Small pox and measles claimed 3 and 6 victims respectively while consumption took its toll of 27 lives.

PIR KAMAL GRAVEYARD QUESTION.

The question of Pir Kamal graveyard in Ellis Bridge area near the Bharati Society has created some stir in the city. On Wednesday (6th instant) a resolution was moved by Dr. Hariprasad Desai requesting the Commissioner to pass orders to close this graveyard. Sir Mehbubmian Kadri moved an amendment that the papers be filed. The president Sjt. Manilal Shah explained how the question had cropped up from the request of Mr. Pyresaheb to construct a mausoleum on the tomb of his father Samsudin Kadri. On inquiry it was found that the dead body was buried there without any permission and two or three other dead bodies had also been similarly buried there without any permission being asked for. The municipality had in one case complained against one such burial, but the case was lost on account of a legal technicality. It was therefore necessary to request the Commissioner to pass an order for closing this burial ground, as it is situated in the vicinity of dwelling houses, and the Town Planning Board had also resolved to close this graveyard. This question was, however given a communal aspect and a crowd of Mahomedans had come down to the Gandhi Hall when it was discussed. Sir Mehbub's amendment was supported by Mr. Chahevala, a nominated member, who has always something to say against the Congress Party in the Municipality, and he made a speech in which he argued that Hindus had purchased land near the graveyard "with open eyes," and now they should not agitate to have it closed. It was pointed out that there was no religious sentiment in closing a graveyard when it was situated in a fast developing locality and having another burial place at some distance.

MR. KOREISHI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Koreishi moved an amendment that the graveyard be closed and another plot of land at a convenient distance be marked out as graveyard for Mahomedans of the locality. This was a signal for rowdyism in the crowd of Mahomedans in the hall whose shouts could not be controlled in spite of the President's warnings, and the meeting had to be adjourned that day. The adjourned meeting was held on Monday evening. The Police had to make special arrangements to keep the rowdy spirits away and no outsider was allowed to enter the compound of the Municipal buildings. A procession of Mahomedans led by Mr. Narsinh a secretary of the Muslim League and the Joint Secretary, Mr. Nomin, started from the Jumma Masjid and passed by the Municipal compound crying slogans and sounding bugles. Mr. Bukhari a Muslim Leaguer and a member of the Board objected to the words "unruly conduct of the spectators," in the minutes of the last meeting, but they were retained after the President took the sense of the meeting. Mr. Faiz Mahmadkhan and Mr. Jadavala argued in favour of retaining the graveyard and K. S. Koreshi stood up to read his written speech. The President asked him to speak out what he had to say, but he read some part arguing that so long as it was not injurious from a Sanitary point of view the graveyard should not be removed.

WHY GRAVEYARD SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED.

Dr. Tankaria argued that the Acting Health Officer Dr. Ansari, had expressed his opinion that the graveyard should be removed and this opinion should be taken as final. Mr. K. B. Chahevala again argued that the graveyard was at a great distance from the city and it should not be removed because it would be injurious to health in future. Sjt. Bhogilal Lala appealed to the Mahomedan councillors to that for the sake of the people who had built their houses in this locality and for the sake of their health and convenience they should not grudge a walk of a mile or so for a burial. Hindus also had changed their cremation grounds and Mahomedans should be prepared for this in the interest of the city as a whole. But this and the stirring appeal of Sjt. Balvantray P. Thakor vice president fell on deaf ears. Mr. Chahevala Sir Mehbubmian and Mr. Bukhari argued that that land was used as a graveyard ever since the city was built whereas there was documentary evidence to show that it was in 1908 that a graveyard in the city was closed and this plot which was at the time at a great distance from dwelling houses was marked out as a graveyard. Even then it was found that only two or three dead bodies were buried there in the course of a year, but they took their stand on Colonel Shaw's opinion as Civil Surgeon that it was not necessary to close the graveyard as the locality was fast developing with the Kalyan and Maharashtra Societies near it and the Law College and Arts and Commerce College buildings, at short distances. Any how there was no need of stirring up the masses on a question like this and Sjt. Bhogilal Lala and Sjt. Balvantray Thakor appealed to the Mahomedan councillors not to excite communal feelings in the city where the two communities had lived amicably together till now. The amendment was however pressed by Sir Mehbubmian and Dr. Hariprasad's proposal was amended according to Mr. Koreishi's suggestion. On votes being taken Dr. Hariprasad's amendment was carried by a large majority and the meeting was soon afterwards adjourned.

MUSLIM COUNCILLORS RESIGN

Mahomedan councillors who were present in the meeting submitted their resignations from the Board, and fresh elections will have to be held for these Mahomedan seats.

SAFETY-FIRST SQUAD

Novel Movement Started In Bombay City And Suburban Schools

A movement, novel to India, and known as the Safety-First Squad, has recently been started by the Safety-First Association, in Bombay.

Planned somewhat on the lines of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations, it is devoted entirely to the promotion of health, caution and courtesy. It is designed to teach boys and girls to value and converse life through the prevention of accidents, and also to instil in them the safety-first principles.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of the Safety-First Squad is reserved for boys and girls between the ages of four and sixteen, who are divided into three grades, namely the Juniors from four to seven, the Graders from eight to eleven, and the Seniors from twelve to sixteen.

Apart from its obvious blessings, the Safety Squad counts the following among its advantages over the Girl Guide and Boy Scout organizations:

First for all, it appeals to the strongest of the human instincts, which is self-preservation.

Secondly, all "red tape" is done away with: drilling, marching and commanding officers find no place there.

No official uniforms are made compulsory, thus setting the members on a plane apart from the rest of the students.

Further, the Graders' division serves to remove the sharpness that is usually felt in the Girl Guide and Boy Scout organizations, when passing from the Junior to the Senior division.

TRAINING.

The methods followed on the training, ensure a complete and comprehensive knowledge of the safety-first principles. Among these may be mentioned the methods of imparting safety-first lore by means of lectures, demonstrations, debates and discussions, which are held at a convenient time and place. Besides, there are several badges and certificates, which are awarded to individuals without standing merit.

There is also a monthly magazine, which the Association proposes to issue on the 13th, of every month. This is meant to banish a prevailing superstition that the 13th is a fateful day, and that accidents on that day come as a matter of course.

Already about eight schools, within the limits of Bombay city and suburbs, have enlisted themselves as members of the Safety-First Squad bids fair to spread its influence all over India, in course of time

Inter-Caste Wedding In City

A reform wedding took place on Sunday night at Shivlal Motilal Mansions, Bellasis Road, the contracting parties being Miss Krishnabai, the youngest daughter of Mr. G. Annaji Rao, M. A., B.L., Advocate, Bombay, and Mr. Krishnarao Mukundrao Navalkar, brother-in-law of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, retired Registrar of the Small Causes Court, Bombay. There was a small select gathering present.

Swadeshi Tower Manufactured By Carpenter

BORSAD, July 20.

A carpenter Mr. Karsan Pitamber of Dharamaj (Baroda State) has manufactured a nice Swadeshi tower at Dharamaj. All the parts except the dial are prepared locally by him. The Dewan of Baroda State has visited the same tower before some days back and has taken the nice notes of the home industry of Mr. Karsan Pitamber.

The Collector of Kaira district has issued a order to all the cinema proprietors of Kaira District to allow the Harijans in the theatre with respect as the general public.

BANGALORE, July 19—The Chamarajendra Technical Institute of Mysore has given a great fillip to the toy industry by organising an exhibition of hand-made and hand-painted wooden toys under the supervision of the Department, Industries and Commerce, Mysore Government. The little toys exhibited reflect several aspects of village life in Mysore.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
a.m.
8-0 Some Light Selections. 11-30 Bombay Orchestra. 11-40 Vilayat Begam.
noon.
12-0 Yesterday's talk.
p. m.
12-15 Dadra on Disc. 12-25 Khan Sahib A. W. K. C. Sabiri. 12-15 Market Rates, Announcements, Favourite Classics. 5-30 Vasant Desai. 5-50 Air String Quartet: 6-0 Khan Sahib A. W. K. C. Sabiri. 6-30 Evening Star. 6-45 Vilayat Begam. 7-0 To Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Sa-Re-Ga. 8-15 Vasant Desai. 8-30 Zanjerwali 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Prem Geets in Duets. 8-30 News . 9-45 Change these Office Hours. 10-0 Khan Sahib A.W.K.C. Sabiri.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II.
31.4 metres (9.550 kc|s).
a.m.
8 Same as in Bombay I. 11-30 Same as in Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III.
61 metres (4,905 kc|s).
p.m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay I. 10 Recorded Introduction. 10-10 Chamber music.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, (886 kc/s).
a.m.
7-0 Flute Solo. 7-6 Classical Music. 7-30 Sitar Solo. 7-40 Recorded Interlude. 7-46 Light Music. 8-0 Hashmat. 8-20 Nawab Din. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II
noon.
12-0 A Variety.
p. m.
1-0 Hyderabad Listeners' Request.
TRANSMISSION III
p. m.
6-0 In Lighter Vein. 6-15 Hashmat. 6-30 For Jack and Jil. 7-0 Light Music. 8-0 Hashmat. 8-15 Men and Beasts. 8-30 Nana Mian. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 8-45 Louis and his Aces. 9-50 Matters of Moment from BBC. 10-5 Louis and his Aces (Contd.) 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I AND II
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (4,995 kc/s.)
p. m.
6-0 Classical Music. 6-20 Sarangi Solo. 7-0 Steamboat. 8-15 to 10-5 Programme as in Delhi. I. 10-5 Light Music. 10-20 Classical Music. 10-40 Vocal Music. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 metres (810 kc|s).
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
p.m.
12-36 Market rates. 12-41 Radio Quartette. Weather for Ocean. 1-36 Types of Climate, by Ajit Kumar Banerjee. 1-51 Collecting Coins, by P. Chatterjee. 2-6 Stage hits.
p.m.
TRANSMISSION II.
5-6 I.F.A.S. Football Tournament. 6-6 For Countryside. 6-36 Pulin Pal. 6-56 Angurbala. 7-16 Rajen Sarcar. 7-31 Angurbala. 7-51 Sarat Chandra, the Unknown: 1. His First Impulse, by S. Ganguly. 8-6 News, weather (Bengali). 8-21 A. H. Kamal. 6-41 Ramkumari. 9-1 Commercial News, weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Vocal recital. 9-36 Careers for Women, Law, talk by Lady Magistrate. 9-51 Masterworks. 10-21 Vocal recital.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc|s).
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Habibullah Kabuli. 6 Lala Rukh. 6-20 Dilbar Raj. 6-25 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 6-45 Habibullah Kabuli. 7-5 Lala Rukh. 7-30 Champa Kali. 7-40 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 8 Story in Hindustani. 8-15 Khabare Atare, an hour with villagers. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Habibullah Kabuli. 10 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-20 Lala Rukh. 10-40 Do Parosi.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc|s.)
p.m.
6-30 Classical music. 6-45 Santoo Khan Qawwal and party. 7-10 Siritank on Sitar. 7-15 Khursheed Sultana. 7-30 For countryside. a talk on rural finance. 8 Story in Hindustani. 6-15 Classical music. 8-30 Khursheed Sultana. 8-45 Sindhi Kafi on Sarangi. 8-50 Santoo Khan Qawwal. 9 Zarina Bano. 9-5 Airvoice Orchestra. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Santoo Khan Qawwal and party. 10-15 Khursheed Sultana. 10-30 Santoo Khan Qawwal and party. 10-50 Classical music.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s.)
p.m.
6-30 G. N. Goswami. 6-45 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore. 7-10 Abdul Ghani. 7-35 Lucknow Orchestra. 7-45 New Hindustani Books in Nagri, review. 8 Rashke Jahan. 8-25 G. N. Goswami. 8-40 Abdul Ghani. 9-5 D. N. Tewari. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Current Events. 10 Abdul Ghani. 10-20 G. N. Goswami. 10-35 Rashke Jahan.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres, (1,420 kc|s.)
p.m.
5-30 Gowri Ammal: Vocalist. 6-35 R. Kamala: Violinist. 7 Your Evening paper, talk in Telugu by C. Jagannadham. 7-15 Shrimati Gowri of Mysore: Vocalist. 8-10 Carnatic Orchestra. 8-15 Palyur Kanakasabapathy Iyer: Vocalist. 9-15 News, weather. 9-30 On Tyres, talk by W.W. Ladden. 9-45 A. S. Theodore: Tenor. 10 Light variety.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc|s.)
p.m.
6 to 6-30 For Village (Telugu). 6 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 to 7-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 P. K. Iyer: Vocalist.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93m. (21.53 Mc|s). GSH 13.97m. (21.47 Mc|s). GSG 16.86m. (17.79 Mc|s). GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86m. (17.79 Mc|s). GSF 19.82m. (15.14 Mc|s).
p.m
7-30 Students' Songs. 8 Midweek Service. 9-45 Aberdeen Nights 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment, by Edward Thompson. 10-5 Leggiero Quintet. 10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic programme.

AROUND THE COURTS

Charges Against Advocate

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. N. N. Engineer editor of "Kom Sevak", presented an application to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when the hearing of the case filed against him by Mr. P. P. Kapadia, an architect, was resumed. The application was not read in Court

Mr. Engineer explaining the application, stated that Mr. Chiniwala, who acted for sometime as his advocate in the case, had held out a threat of prosecution against him. This threat was communicated to Mr. Engineer through a common friend.

Mr. Engineer to the Magistrate: Mr. Chiniwala has cheated me and misguided me. He must be dealt with.

The Magistrate observed that the application was not strictly relevant but allowed it to be kept on file.

Mr. Engineer remarked that he wanted to clear his position and hence made the application.

The case is proceeding.

Seaman Stabbed Himself

Nizamuddin Fazal Ahmed (34) a seaman residing in Indian Sailors Home, Bombay, was arrested on a charge of attempting to commit suicide.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded into police custody pending further enquiries

Suttoria Jailed

Khimjee Hirjee (26) was arrested during a raid conducted by Sub-Inspector Gavde of the Prevention of Crime Branch on July 2, in room No. 26 on the second floor of Shaik Mansion at Dana Bunder

The Magistrate held that though it was the first offence of the accused it was a fit case in which a deterrent sentence should be imposed. He therefore, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Young Lovers' Death Jump

Two young Hindu lovers, disappointed at the persistent refusal of their guardians to make them man and wife entered into a suicide pact and jumped in front of a fast-moving train at the northern end of the B.B.&C.I. Dadar Railway platform yesterday night. Death was instantaneous in the case of Krishna Rao S. Karelkar while his beloved Bai Shalini received serious injuries.

She was removed to the hospital and her condition is said to be very precarious.

Another Love Tragedy

The verdict of suicide caused by opium poisoning recorded in the case of Naturam Laduram, a young Punjabi marked the closing stages of another love tragedy.

KIDNAPPED GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS?

The police arrested Rahim Bux Karim Bux on charges of kidnapping and theft in respect of a girl aged five. Pending enquiries, the accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 50 at the Dadar Police Court till the 30th instant.

Mrs. Majumdar, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in the Victoria Institute, who is the first woman scientist to be awarded the Premchand Raichand Studentship, which is the highest academic distinction in the gift of the Calcutta University. Mrs. Majumdar is the talented wife of Mr. R. C. Majumdar, M.Sc., R.P.S., Ph.D., of the Bose Research Institute, an eminent Physicist of International reputation by himself. Mrs. Majumdar is proceeding to London, shortly for further investigation and study on Astrophysics.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 19.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	from normal. Departure
Agra	86	76	1.4	10.5	+1.9
Amraoti	83	74	T	16.3	+3.7
Akola	84	75	0.1	23.2	+11.5
Ahmedabad	92	76	—	12.0	+0.3
Ajmer	95	81	—	4.5	—2.4
Ahmednagar	81	69	0.1	16.6	+9.3
Ambala	88	75	0.3	6.8	—1.7
Aliahabad	89	79	—	17.9	+6.2
Benares	89	78	0.2	16.1	+4.3
Bareilly	85	78	T	14.4	+0.8
Bombay	86	78	0.1	43.2	+6.8
Bangalore	82	66	0.6	3.9	—1.6
Bhopal	84	74	—	27.9	—
Baroda	89	78	0.1	19.4	—
Belgaum	72	68	1.3	18.3	—0.1
Bahawalpur	105	83	—	—	—1.7
Bijapur	79	70	—	7.9	+3.1
Bellary	90	71	0.4	2.0	—1.0
Bhavnagar	92	77	0.1	9.2	+1.2
Chittagong	89	77	T	34.2	—0.1
Calcutta	89	79	0.5	12.9	—7.2
Cuttack	90	78	T	15.3	—2.4
Cawnpore	82	77	0.8	18.2	+8.5
Calicut	85	76	0.1	69.9	+16.2
Colombo	85	79	—	5.2	—6.4
Cheerapunji	73	62	3.2	213.5	+46.3
Cocanada	85	76	—	13.3	+4.6
Cochin	82	75	0.4	42.5	—1.1
Dehra Dun	84	71	0.2	33.5	+8.7
Delhi	88	78	—	5.3	—3.3
Dehra I. Khan	109	84	—	1.4	—0.5
Darjeeling	61	57	1.7	59.3	+11.9
Desa	91	77	0.1	3.6	—4.1
Dalhousie	—	—	1.8	22.2	+2.5
Fort Sandeman	103	78	0.1	6.9	+5.0
Gorakhpur	86	77	0.1	24.8	+9.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	81	70	0.6	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	99	82	—	1.5	—0.7
Indore	83	73	0.1	28.7	+16.6
Jhansi	85	74	3.0	23.1	+11.3
Jubbulpore	85	75	0.6	24.7	+6.4
Jacobabad	107	84	—	—	—0.8
Jaipur	94	78	0.3	4.9	—2.6
Karwar	84	75	0.3	59.1	—4.7
Karachi	86	80	—	0.1	—2.5
Kodaikanal	60	50	—	4.3	—3.1
Khandwa	85	75	T	19.5	+8.6
Lucknow	82	77	0.6	26.3	+14.7
Ludhiana	90	74	0.2	2.9	—5.1
Lahore	87	78	0.1	5.4	+0.3
Lyallpur	—	—	—	—	—
Multan	105	87	—	1.2	—0.5
Mysore	85	66	—	2.1	—2.6
Madras	95	77	T	2.6	—1.7
Maymyo	82	67	—	8.3	—4.0
Marmagoa	82	74	0.3	43.7	—
Malegaon	85	72	—	2.9	+2.5
Mussoorie	65	59	1.4	31.2	+11.2
Mahableshwar	65	61	3.5	146.9	+41.7
Murree	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Abu	72	65	0.3	12.1	—6.0
Masulipatam	85	77	—	10.3	+1.5
Mandalay	93	76	0.2	5.7	—2.2
Mangalore	—	—	—	—	—
Meerut	—	—	—	8.2	—1.3
Mercara	67	63	1.3	70.3	+17.7
Nagpur	84	74	0.3	26.3	+8.1
Ootacamund	58	51	T	5.6	—6.6
Patna	87	79	0.1	19.1	+3.4
Peshawar	105	75	0.3	1.2	+0.1
Poona	80	71	0.1	10.7	+1.5
Pachmarhi	71	68	0.3	39.8	+15.7
Port Blair	85	76	0.8	41.0	+11.7
Quetta	100	73	—	—	—
Ranchi	81	72	2.6	14.4	—5.0
Rawalpindi	89	78	—	14.6	+7.9
Rangoon	86	74	0.4	27.7	—3.8
Ratnagiri	81	75	0.5	73.3	+21.7
Rajkot	88	77	T	12.7	+1.4
Sialkot	87	78	—	8.4	+0.9
Srinagar	94	71	—	3.1	—
Sholapur	85	70	1.3	20.3	+12.7
Shillong	70	63	0.9	22.8	—3.9
Simla	62	59	0.2	13.7	—3.7
Surat	86	78	—	22.7	+3.4
Salem	92	75	—	2.9	—2.5
Trichinipoly	91	80	—	1.5	+0.8
Trivandrum	82	77	—	16.2	—2.2
Vizagapatam	89	76	0.7	11.8	+4.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

RISE OF TEMPERATURE IN CITY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Excepting for a few showers last evening, there has not been any rainfall recorded in any of the four centres in the City. This cessation of downpour has resulted in the temperature, shooting up by fuur degrees yesterday.

The day previous the temperature was three degrees below normal while yesterday's temperature showed that it was a degree above normal. This has not, however, brought about a great change in the atmosphere ,the humidity being normal.

The highest rainfall recorded for the last 24 hours was at Byculla which received thirty cents of rainfall, the lowest having been recorded at Colaba, being only 14 cents. The city has had 6.78 inches of rainfall above normal. The highest rainfall so far recorded since June 1 is at St. George's Hospital, the figure being 44.85 inches.

The day started with bright sunshine. But later it alternated with light cloudy sky.

Daily Weather Report

POONA, July 20.

Unsettled conditions in north of the Bay of Bengal were less marked.

Monsoon has been generally strong in the region of West Bengal and Orissa to the extreme north of the country and in Deccan and fairly active in the rest of northeast and central India.

There has also been fairly widespread rain in the west Coast local falls in Mysore and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts of the rainfall in inches are:—Mahableshwar 4: Cheerrapunji, Balasore, Ranchi. Jhansi, Raipur and Nowgong 3; Sambalpur, Chalbaosa, Pendra, Dalhousie and Gulbarga 2; Darjeeling, Chandbali Agra Mussooree, Cherat, Brijnagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Nizamabad and Mercara 1½.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-7-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees 0.8 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.8 degrees 1.5 (above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 212 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.14 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 11.96 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 44.49 inches.

Weather Remark—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-7-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.63 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 4.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION'S SPLENDID SERVICE

Management Appeals To Public For Funds

The Management of the Ramakrishna Mission Home of Service, Benares City has prepared their report on the working of the institution for 1937, the 37th year of its career. The different activities of the Home include the maintenance of the indoor general hospital, protection for aged and invalid men and women and refuge for paralitic patients. Out door work of the Home include the treatment at the outdoor dispensaries of the Home, help to poor invalids and helpless ladies of respectable families and special occasional relief given to needy persons.

HELP HOME

The public are requested to help the Home so that it may fulfil its objective of constructing an invalid's home for women and starting a T. B. Sanatorium near Ranchi. The construction of the "Home for women invalids" is fast nearing completion and as for T. B. Sanatorium the plot of land has already been selected. The appeal is made to the public to help these generously.

PAY SECOND TO TRAVEL FIRST!

Railway Concession For Army Officers

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 20.

I understand a decision has been taken by the Army authorities in consultation with Railways extending to Majors and Lieutenant Colonels concession at present available to subalterns and Captains on leave who are allowed to travel First Class on payment of Second Class fare.

This concession will be tried for two years at the end of which the position will be reviewed with a view to see whether it is justified from the commercial point of view.

Army authorities were confronted with the problem that while junior officers like subalterns and captains owing to concession were travelling first class senior officers preferred to go in Second Class in order to save money. The consideration which weighed with the Railway authorities evidently was, First Class carriages were largely going empty. I am told that the continuance of present concession will depend on increased use of first class carriages by officers affected.

The question is likely to be raised in the Assembly with a view to ascertain the loss to railways as a result of this concession to army officers.

CRIMINAL TRIBE TAKES TO MAHATMIC CULT

HUBLI, (By Mail).

For the first time in Bombay Presidency, Lamanis (class of gypsies), criminal tribe in Bijapur District, famine-affected area, addicted to systematic commission of non-bailable offences, have taken to Charkha.

Recently about 150 women and boys of the community had taken to Charkha or handspinning. Following their example other members of the community are joining the movement in large numbers.

3 GREAT SHOWS IN 1 COLOSSAL PROGRAMME !

The DANDI MARCH
Led by MAHATMA GANDHI
The real historical record in celluloid
NOW RELEASED!
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

THE INSPIRING TANDAV DANCE By SITARA DEVI!
Path of Glory
Starring: SUNDRA BAI, PRABHA, PARASHAR, etc.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THOUSANDS SUFFER!

Everyday perspiration may bring 'B.O.' (*Body-Odour*)

You notice Body-Odour quickly enough in someone else, especially in crowded places; but unfortunately no one ever notices it in themselves. And that makes it easy to offend unknowingly; makes it important to be sure of personal freshness. No one can stop perspiring; perspiration is natural and necessary to health. And in itself it is quite inoffensive. But when stale perspiration is left to clog the pores of the skin it soon leads to Body-Odour. Yet you can be sure of personal freshness if you use Lifebuoy Toilet Soap regularly. Its rich lather, with the special antiseptic health element, cleanses deep down in the skin pores, washes away all waste matter, all stale perspiration. It leaves your pores clean and fresh—banishes Body-Odour.

LIFEBUOY TOILET SOAP

Prevents 'B.O.' (Body-Odour)

Made in India from pure vegetable oils only

X-LBT 466-286A LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Western India Football Association

Rover Cup Tournament 1938

The following is complete list of Teams so far:—

Upcountry Civilian Teams

Sandemanians Club, Quetta.
Peshawar Cantt: Gymkhana F. C., Peshawar.
Companion Football Club, Delhi.
Young Men's Sports Club, Delhi.
Lucknow Sports Association, Lucknow.
Aryan Club, Calcutta.
Shining Football Club, Kohat.
Muslim Football Club, Quetta.
Afghan Football Club, Peshawar.
Hyderabad Football Club, Hyderabad Deccan.
Happy Union Football Club, Bangalore.
Collegians Football Club, Simla.
City Athletic Club, Calcutta.
Maharashtra XI, Poona.
Rajputana Sports Club, Ajmer.
All Blues Club, Jamshedpur.
Bangalore Muslims Football Club, Bangalore.

Upcountry Military Teams

Bn. The Somerset Light Infantry, Poona.
Bn. The North Staffordshire Regiment, Poona.
3rd Field Regiment, R. A., Kirkee.
2nd Bn. The Suffolk Regiment, Mhow.
1st Bn. The Lincolnshire Regiment, Nasirabad, Rajputana.
2nd Bn. The South Staffordshire Regiment, Cawnpore.
6th Field Regiment, R. A. Mhow.

Local Military And Civilian Teams

1st. Bn. The Cheshire Regiment.
14th Heavy Battery, R.A.
Bombay Gymkhana.
Bombay City F. C.
Bombay United F. C.
Bombay Y. M. C. A.
Bombay North.
B. B. & C. I. Ry., F. C.
Caltex Sports Club.
Indian Football League.
Young Goans S. C.

Negotiations are proceeding with the following upcountry teams:—

Mohammedan Sporting Club, Calcutta.
E. B. Rly. Sports Club, Calcutta.
Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta.
East Bengal Club, Calcutta.
Calcutta Police Athletic Club, Calcutta.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Secunderabad, Deccan.

The annual dinner of the W. I. F. A. will be held on the 9th September 1938. The Leslie Running Cup Competition will be organised this year by Capt. G. C. Shaw, Messrs A. A. Taylor and H. Harland.

HAMMOND'S BRILLIANT RECORD

Scores Eleventh Century Of Season

LONDON, July 19.

Hammond scored eleventh century of the season and one hundred and fortieth of his career and completed 2,000 of the season. He batted for 390 minutes hitting 23 fours. His strokes were executed in masterly fashion. With Wilson he added 239 in 215 minutes for 8 wicket record partnership for Gloucester beating 166 by Langdon and Board against Sussex at Brighton in 1903.

McCorkell in the chanceless innings of 190 minutes hit 9 fours. McCorkell's 94 is his highest of the season. Cox was at wicket for 150 minutes hit 12 fours. Powerful driving characterised his play.

Petersmith by taking four wickets for 164 runs against Sussex completed 100 wickets of the season. Valentine reached boundary 4 times in 105 minutes.—Reuter.

World Of Sport— Home And Abroad

If Bradman Wins The Toss At Leeds

(BY LOOKER ON)

The fourth Test match between Australia and England will commence at Leeds on Friday next. Since the first match in 1899 seven Tests have been played here of which two were won by the Australians and five drawn. So far England has not won a single match against Australia on this ground. On the last occasion in 1934 the match remained undecided. Batting first, England scored exactly 200 runs. Australia replied with 584 which stands as the highest record for this ground. Bradman played a magnificent innings of 304 runs. The home team managed to keep their ends up till the curtain was rung down. They had scored 229 runs only in their second venture for the loss of six wickets when stumps were drawn. If time permitted the tourists would have given them a severe thrashing.

ENGLAND'S CASUALTIES

For the next Test, England has invited the following players:—W R. Hammond (Gloucester) Captain, K. Farnes (Essex), N. W. D. Yardley (Yorkshire), C. J. Barnett (Gloucester), E. Paynter (Lancashire), H. Verity (Yorkshire), J. Hardstaff (Notts), W. J. Edrich (Middlesex), D. Compton (Middlesex), W. E. Bowes (Yorkshire), I. Goddard (Somerset), F. Wright (Kent) and W. F. Price (Middlesex).

While it must be gratifying to England that "Wally" Hammond their Captain, and Kenneth Farnes, their express bowler are fit again, they cannot be satisfied at all with their present lot. Leslie Ames, their star wicket keeper batsman, is still nursing his broken finger and cannot therefore help his side. P. A. Gibb of Yorkshire, who was nominated to take his place, was injured last Saturday while playing for his county. So he too had to stand down in favour of Price of Middlesex. On the top of it, Len Hutton, their fine opening bat, has dislocated a finger in the right hand. Needless to mention, these casualties have seriously affected the combination of the home team.

A LONG TAIL

From the abovementioned list, Yardley and Goddard will perhaps be left out. The team will then resolve itself as follows:—Barnett, Edrich, Hardstaff, Hammond, Paynter, Compton, Price, Verity, Bowes, Wright and Farnes—with probably the same batting order. Evidently will have a long tail. Unless Barnett, Hammond, Paynter and Compton repeat their previous performances and Edrich and Hardstaff do their bit handsomely, England's batting stock will yield a poor return.

By the inclusion of Bowes, the Yorkshire speed merchant, England's attack is expected to be stronger than before. The Selectors had left him in the cold, but public clamour for his inclusion seem to have compelled them to bow to it. Goddard, the Somerset spin bowler, may find a place in the team if conditions are found suitable to his type of bowling.

On the whole it is a young team, full of life and vitality, and therefore may be relied upon to put up a hard fight against the tourists.

AUSTRALIA'S HOPE

Bradman is likely to field almost the same team as did service for him at Lord's. He may include Barnes for Badcock who has been having a rather lean time of it lately. Waite, the fast bowler, may also be brought in in place of Fleetwood-Smith who has so far failed to do himself full justice. But as I have said before, Australia will not be able to win the match unless Bradman wins the toss. Of course anything may happen to either side if the Clerk of the weather decides to play with their fate.

CHAMPION SWIMMERS IN PATNA

PATNA (By Mail).

Mr. P. K. Ghosh, the Bengali champion swimmer, who is to make a bid to cross the English Channel gave a demonstration of swimming feats with Miss Bani Ghosh in a local tank. Besides the various styles of swimming strokes the swimmers demonstrated the American rawl method and life-saving methods. Local swimmers in a contest in fast swimming with Miss Ghosh were left 100 yards behind. She also crossed the tank which is about 200 yards square, with her hands and feet manacled.

Sir Khwaja Mohammad Noor welcomed the swimmers on behalf of the public of Patna.—A. P.

WEDDING PARTY INCIDENT

PATNA, July 18.

Eight members of a wedding party were injured, two seriously following a scuffle at a railway station in north Bihar due to a misunderstanding, according to a report received here.

It is stated that some people were seen leaving the station premises without submitting their railway tickets and were mistaken for members of the wedding party who, on being approached for the tickets of those leaving the station denied having had anything to do with them. An altercation ensued which was followed by a scuffle resulting as stated above.—A. P.

IL DUCE'S RUSE

Revelations From Letters From Italy

PHILADELPHIA. (By Mail.)

Letters from Italy received here by friends and relatives in Mussoliniland are rather revealing. It costs 10 cents to send a first-class letter from Italy to the U. S. and that does not encourage frequent correspondence.

Even so, writers frequently paste their stamps on the back of the envelope in order to prevent tampering by the censors. There is also a curious delay in transmitting letters, sometimes as long as two months.

Family news is given freely with brief notes as to the location of various members of the family, but no comments are included. One Italian mother wrote recently about a nephew and son-in-law killed in battle in Ethiopia, about the fiance of the youngest daughter serving in the Italian army in Spain, and about the removal of another son with his family to Ethiopia. Inquiries as to further details brought only vague replies such as: "I understand what you have written."

Mussolini's propaganda has led some Italians to sell all their belongings in the U. S. and to return to Italy in anticipation of a comfortable old-age in peace and security. Letters from these returned immigrants reveal their complete disillusion. Urging rigid secrecy lest some vengeance be worked on her and her family, one woman poured out her soul to a former neighbour in the U. S. Since all her funds were transferred to Italian banks, she is helpless and cannot return to the U. S. as she would like to.—N.N.S.

INDIAN RETAIL TRADERS IN FIJI

Renewal Of Existing Licences Authorised

SIMLA, July 20.

On enquiry regarding the reported difficulties of Indian retail traders in Fiji about renewal of licences, the Government of India have been informed that refusal to renew the licences which were limited to a district was due to a misunderstanding.

Instructions have now been issued authorising the renewal of all existing licences.—United Press.

MOTORISTS WARNED

New Speed-Limit Comes Into Operation From Aug. 1

The Director of Information Bombay writes:—

The following information regarding the enforcement of 30 miles speed-limit restriction with effect from August 1 for motor vehicles plying on certain roads and stretches of roads of Bombay Suburban District is published by the District Magistrate.

It will be recalled that the District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, as intimated in his Press Note dated 28th May 1937 had cancelled the decision to enforce the then existing 20 miles speed-limit with effect from June 1, 1937. In order to enable the District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District to impose a speed-limit of 30 miles per hour, Government have, with effect from March 1, 1938 cancelled the orders relating to the existing speed-limit of 20 miles per hour (applied under rule 20(1) of the Motor Vehicles Rules 1915 to the Municipal limits of Bandra, Vile Parle, Juhu, Ghatkopar-Kirol and Kurla Municipality).

Now under rule 20(2) of the Motor Vehicles Rules 1915, the District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, is introducing with effect from August 1, 1938 as effect from August 1, 1938 a speed-limit of 30 miles per hour for all motor vehicles on the roads and stretches of roads set out below:—

Bombay-Ghodbunder Road:—From the Mahim Causeway where the Bombay City limits end and the Suburban District begin (at mile 0) to mile 13 (north of the Borivli Railway Crossing).

Bombay-Agra Road:—From (i) a point a little before a mile 10 (south of Kurla) to (approximately) mile 13½ north of Ghatkopar; (ii) from (approximately) mile 17½ to mile 18 (Bhandup); (iii) from mile-stone 20|2 up to the border of the Bombay Suburban and Thana Districts.

The requisite Notice Boards showing the 30 miles speed limit restriction, and indicating the exact points where restriction shall commence, and where the restriction ends are being upt up as required in the rule. The discs of the notice boards showing commencement of the restricted places are coloured yellow with red borders round them, and the roads and the stretches of roads are described in the definition plate just below the discs. There will also be erected delimiting notice boards showing the end of 30 miles speed-limit. The discs of these boards are in green colour with white borders round them.

The public are warned that since enforcement of compliance with the speed-limit indicated on the boards, and within the limits marked on the boards will come into operation from August 1, 1938, any motorists who exceed the speed-limit of 30 miles per hour will be rendering themselves liable to prosecution for breach of the provisions of the rule 20(2), punishable, under section 16 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, with a fine which may extend to 100 rupees; or, in the case of a person having a previous conviction for an offence under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act or any rule made thereunder, with fine which may extend to Rs. 200.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR GWALIOR

GWALIOR, (By Mail).

The Publicity Officer of the Gwalior Government writes:—

The budget estimates for the year 1938-39 reveal the sound and prosperous financial position of His Highness' Government.

Although the estimated surplus as shown in the budget of the current year 1938-39 is only Rs. 7.54 lacs, it cannot be gain said that the actual receipts over expenditure at the close of the financial year will probably run to a very much larger figure. To a large extent this is owing to the fact that over-budgetting has become one of the regular features in the State budget every year.

The general abstract of the normal budget for 1938-39 indicates that the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 236.06 lacs and the gross expenditure at Rs. 228.52 lacs as against Rs. 227.39 lacs and Rs. 221,41 lacs respectively estimated for the previous year (1937-38).

In the new budget (for 1938-39) substantial increases have been provided for the nation building departments to meet their increasing activities.

Ahmedabad Letter

GIVE PATIENT HEARING TO ALL COMPLAINTS

Minister's Advice To Revenue Officers: Plea For Mass Contact

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai came to Ahmedabad on Monday last and passed two days in the city. On Tuesday he visited the Jyoti Sangh and spoke in clear terms about the way in which women can do useful work in villages. He also expressed his willingness to help any institution that worked for the uplift of women and emphasised the need of education for girls. On Wednesday he paid a visit to Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College and Lallubhai's Asharam Shah Law College in the Law College building. He was welcomed by Sjt. Ramnarayan Pathak, Principal of Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College and addressed a crowded meeting of the staffs and the students of the two colleges in the lecture hall of the building.

Mr. Morarji asked the students to be zealous in their work and to be prepared to work for self and country leaving aside arm-chair criticism and lethargy. He also told them to look to their surroundings and not to waste money in idle pleasures or in expenditure over flummeries in the name of "fashion." In the end he told them to be disciplined, to regulate their lives and follow certain standards in complete discipline and co-operation without which no great work is likely to be achieved in life.

REVENUE OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

A conference of revenue officers was arranged on Wednesday and about 150 officers of Gujarat, Thana and Ratnagiri attended the conference and it t was not open to the press or the public. The Hon. Minister is reported to have told the officers to remember that they were servants of the public and that they had to work for the good of the middle classes and the poor farmers. He asked them to change their mentality and to give a patient hearing to those who went to complain before them so that they might come in closer contact with the masses. He also told the officers to form a correct estimate of crops for the collection of revenues and not put down figures with a view to squeezing out the revenue from the poor farmers.

He next invited the attention of the officers to the evil of bribery which was a slur on the Department, and told the officers to make all possible efforts to remove this evil. He further wanted the officers to avoid delay in the disposal of complaints and asked them to see what industries could be revived in villages for their uplift.

Sultan Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay visited Ahmedabad on Wednesday and was entertained to a garden party in the Municipal compound by the Municipal President, Sjt. Manilal C. Shah. All the municipal councillors including most of the Mahomedan councillors, who have submitted their resignation, attended the party.

Dr. Harrilal M. Desai is working hard to collect money to swell the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, in our city. A donation of Rs. 25,000 by Sheth Chandrakant Motilal, Agent of the Bihari Mills, has been announced, and another donation of Rs. 20,000 is likely to be received from Sjt. Gordhandas Chunilal Patel.

PROGRESS OF CITY COLLEGES.

The Hargovandas Lakhmichand, Commerce College has made rapid strides in its two years' existence, and has more than 400 students on its rolls. The College is now accommodated in its new building, and it is hoped that the Society will make arrangements to improve the condition of the road leading to the building.

Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College also has been making good progress and has been recognised by the University for post-graduate work in Economics, Mathematics, Gujarati, Sanskrit and History groups A and B.

Sheth Sarabhai Dahyabhai's case is being investigated and it is alleged that there are huge defalcations from the funds of Sheth Anandji Kallianji's firm. The C. I. D are making inquiries and sensational revelations are likely to come out from these investigations.

MALUMI STEERSMAN) DIES AT 106

CALICUT: (By Mail).

Ahmed Bin Fakkur, a Malumi (steersman) in an Indian steamer service has just died at the age of 106, at Quilandy, about 12 miles from Calicut (Malabar).

Originally member of distinguished family of seamen in Arabia, Ahmed Bin Fakkur was a witness to the first steamer entering Indian waters. He retired 50 years ago and settled in Malabar. He had also seen many foreign countries during his voyages.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains. Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mai.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*In Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	6 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

Heals As It Cleanses.

Godrej Limda Soap-by reason of the Neem Oil it contains im combination with other cleansing ingredients heals common skin diseases while it cleanses-and is at the same time a decidedly pleasing toilet soap.

Of all dealers and stores.

GODREJ TOILET SOAPS

TOO% PURE — NO FAT

Sole Agents:
NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,
Bombay.

GAIN VIM

LOSE FAT!

Start, now, to avoid yourself from becoming fat.... the REDUSA way. Keep your youthful figure—or regain the gracefulness you recently enjoyed. It's simple .... follow the REDUSA way. An excellent course. You lose that "extra" flesh. You become delightfully slim without appearing thin. But start, now!

REDUSA

"Redusa is a British Product."
Literature sent on application.

CUT THIS COUPON & POST

REDUSA LABORATORIES,
P. O. BOX 88, KARACHI.
I enclose Rs. 6-12; please send me three bottles of Redusa.
Name .....
Address .....

ADD BOVRIL TO THE MASSALAS

Nowadays cooking does not consist merely of preparing a tasty meal; the nutriment value is also taken into account. That is why capable cooks the world over add Bovril to their dishes.

Add Bovril to the massalas of all your savoury dishes. It will improve their flavour and at the same time greatly increase their nutritive value. Start using it today.

ENLIVEN YOUR MEALS WITH

BOVRIL

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Established—December, 1911.

THE BIGGEST JOINT-STOCK BANK WITH CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS GREATER THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER INDIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK

SPECIAL SCHEMES

HOME SAVING SCHEME, SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT, LADIES' DEPARTMENT, 5 & 10 TOLA GOLD BARS, EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE CO., FREE LIFE INSURANCE, 3 YEARS CASH CERTIFICATES, TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES.

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VITHALDAS KANJI, Esq.,
SIR DOSSABHOY HORMUSJI BHIWANDIWALA, Kt.
NOORMAHOMED M. CHINOY, Esq.

Eros 3-30, 6-30, & 10 p.m.

LAST DAY!
SHE WOULDN'T AT FIRST—BUT SHE DID IN THE END!
The Taming of a Modern Shrew—
TOM WALLS
wiser, wittier and more wicked than ever.
IN
"SECOND BEST BED"
with
JANE BAXTER
A Riotous Comedy of Wedlock & Deadlock!
by BEN TRAVERS!

From TO-MORROW!
MILLIONS HAVE THRILLED TO THIS GREAT STORY OF THE TRIUMPH OF YOUTH!
"SINS OF CHILDREN"
from the book read by over 50,000,000 people of three generations!
with
ERIC LINDEN
CECILIA PARKER
A Grand National Picture.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
—POSITIVELY LAST DAY—
CLARK GABLE · MYRNA LOY
SPENCER TRACY
TEST PILOT
with LIONEL BARRYMORE
Directed by VICTOR FLEMING
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

Beginning To-morrow—
Suave, debonair Bill...with such un-butler-like ambitions! And glamorous, exciting Annabella... in her first American-made picture!

WILLIAM POWELL and ANNABELLA in
The BARONESS and the BUTLER
with
Helen Westley • Henry Stephenson
Joseph Schildkraut • Nigel Bruce
J Edward Bromberg • Lynn Bari
Directed by Walter Lang
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

CAPITOL
To-day & To-morrow only
at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
in RAFAEL SABATINI'S famous classic—
"CAPTAIN BLOOD"
Adventure! Romance! Thrills!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 9, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 22, 1357
Parsi: Behman 19, 1307
Hightide: 5-49; 17-24
Lowtide: 11-15; —
Sunrise: 6h, 11m
Sunset: 7h, 18m.
Meeting at Blavatsky Lodge to answer Willingdon's Challenge 6-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

COOPER—Dr. Miss Aimai Maneckjee, daughter of late Maneckjee Bejonjee Cooper, Headmaster of Fort High School, died at her residence at Cambata Building. Funeral at 8 a.m. to-day (Thursday), at Doongarwadi.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

The Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh Bombay Provincial Boad writes:—

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh thank the New Era School past Students' Union for paying them as donation the sum of Rs. 1,212 on 3rd December 1937, and Rs. 808 on 16th July, 1938, being the full proceeds of the Concert performed by them in November 1937, the latter amount is to be utilised in giving scholarships at the rate of Rs. 200 per annum.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. Lavande and Rev. Fr. Duhr will meet their students in Philosophy and German to-day (Thursday), respectively, in Ruia College and St. Xavier's College at the usual time. Prors. Wadia and Hivale will meet their students in Economics and Child-Psychology to-day in the South Wing University Bldg. at the usual time.

PROVISIONAL MEETING OF PARSI YOUTH CONFERENCE

"The meeting of the Committee appointed at the meeting of the representatives of Parsi Youth Associations at Doslani Building, Gowalia Tank Road, (Head-quarters of the Young Men's Parsi Association), under the chairmanship of Mr. Kaikhashru D. Umrigar on Saturday last which was to take place on Friday (22nd inst) in Yusuf Building has been postponed under unavoidable circumstances. The time and place of the Committee will be notified hereafter.

B. E. S. T. CO.

The B.E.S. and T. Co. Ltd. Gross receipts for June 1938.

*Electric Supply for June 1938 Rs. 7,98,722; up to the end of June 1938 Rs. 49,60,156.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for June 1938 6,25,465; up to the end of June 1938 Rs. 38,71,751

Increase over same period last year Rs. 4,19,932.

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Victoria The Great." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Captain Blood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Kate Plus Ten". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban". Daily at usual time.
KRISHNA—"Jailor." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abhagin". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Lakshmiche Khel" Daily at usual time
NEW EMPIRE—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Path of Glory" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Buccaneer." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku." Time as usual.
REGAL—"Vivacious Lady". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"We Three." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Zenana Show at 1-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Snow White". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"WE THREE" ZENANA SHOW AT ROXY

To-day (Thursday), 1-30 p.m. a Zenana show of Sagar's popular social "We Three" (now running fourth week) will be held at the Roxy Cinema

BASIC ENGLISH ASSOCIATION

"Esperanto is a better medium of expression than Basic English" will be the subject of a debate which will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Blavatsky Lodge, under the auspices of the Basic English Association. Mrs. Halliday will propose and Mr. P. R. Rao will oppose the proposition Prof. J. C. Daruvala will preside.

REPLY TO WILLINGDON

Support To Subhas Babu

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge to support the stand taken by the Congress President, Babu Subhas Bose, and to ask the Working Committee to give a plain answer to Willingdon's challenge.

Sjt. M. R. Masani will preside and Syts. Shantilal Shah, M.L.C., Umashanker Dixit, Kamalashanker Pandya, Mulraj Karsandas, C. K. Narayanswami and Asok Mehta will speak.

AMATEUR CINE SOCIETY OF INDIA

The First Annual General meeting of the Amateur Cine Society of India will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. in the premises of the Society.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

The Typhoid epidemic is on the increase in the city and the Municipality are doing their best to control it but so far their efforts have become fruitless. The sufburban municipality must be alert and precautionary measures must be taken from now.

BANDRA FUNCTION.

On Sunday last Bandra celebrated the feast of the Church of Mount Carmel, which incidentally has a very large parish.

The St. Aloysius School attached to this Church in the same evening held a social function followed by a whist-drive. The whist-drive was competed by over 20 tables and proved a very interesting and enjoyable affair. The prizes for the whist were won by Miss. O. D'Lima and Mr. A. Menezes.

After the whist the gathering wished the Vicar of the said Church, Rev. Fr. Gomes, a happy birth day which incidentally fell on the same day as the feast of the Church.

"BAGHBAN"

A Correction

"Baghban," the General Films' picture, is being shown at present at the Imperial Cinema, and not at the Royal Opera House as incorrectly stated in our issue of yesterday.

New Era Past Students' Donation To Harijans

BOMBAY, July 20.

The New Era School Past Students' Union has given Rs. 808 as donation to the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

The Union donated to the Board Rs. 1,212 on December 3, 1937. Both the amounts are the full sale proceeds of a concert performed by the students in November 1937.—United Press

Madras Bomb Case Prisoner

LUCKNOW: July 20.

Another Madras Bomb Case prisoner, who is at present confined in the Benares Mental Hospital and who was to be released in pursuance of the order of the Government of Madras, could not be released as the whereabouts of none of his relatives could be traced.

Hence he is being sent to the Bombay Mental Asylum.—United Press.

PUNJAB BAN ON OOTY PRISONERS

Two Adjournment Motions For Assembly

SIMLA, July 20.

Sardar Harisingh and Sardar Harjabsingh, members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, have given notice of two adjournment motions regarding the orders served by the Punjab Government, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, on Prem Prakash, Kushiram Mehta and H. Singh, Ooty Bank Raid prisoners, who were recently released from the Lahore Central Jail under orders of the Madras Government, to quit the Punjab forthwith.

The motions are not likely to be discussed to-morrow, as already one adjournment motion regarding alleged lathi-charge in Lyallpur, admitted by the President, will be discussed to-morrow.—United Press.

BAND AT POONA BUND GARDEN.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. W. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., R.E. and the Officers of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, the Band will play at Bund Garden, Poona, on Friday, (22nd inst.), from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

PARSI STATISTICAL BUREAU

11,000 Families Supply Data

The Parsi Statistical Bureau commenced its work in May 1937. The Bureau had to face initial difficulties in collecting a large number of dependable workers who had to be trained for the work. The initial months were spent in cultivating public opinion and doing extensive propaganda to enlist the sympathy and support of the community. The Bureau at the very start was unfortunate in losing Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala who (together with Sir Hormusjee Adenwala) was most keenly interested in its work.

However, within the short period of one year, the Bureau has completed the collection, tabulation, totalling and marshalling of the data. Eleven thousand families have answered the prepared schedule of questions. Two thousand families, mainly rich and upper middle class, were not pleased to disclose the needed information; and some families must have been missed by our investigators, as correct addresses could not always be obtained from the various Municipal and Legislative rolls. Moreover, the number of municipal addresses does not correspond to the number of families.

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY.

The investigation extended over the entire city, and the suburbs upto Borivli and Thana.

More than a hundred investigators were employed; and the data collected by them were tabulated and checked by special tabulation and checking Departments in which graduates and undergraduates were employed.

The work of investigation, tabulation and checking was carried out simultaneously, and it is only because of this that the Bureau has been able to complete its work within one year. I might add that this is a record time in which the work of the type we have undertaken has been accomplished so far, compared even to some of the largest surveys carried out in other parts of the world.

In a few cases the criticism has been made that the results of the Bureau's work might have been presented to the public at an earlier date than now. This is due to an imperfect realisation of the range, extent and difficulties of such a comprehensive and detailed survey. Investigators had to visit families several times before the desired information could be adequately secured. Nearly 25 per cent of forms required re-investigation after checking. And 10 per cent of the total material collected was checked for the sake of sampled verification.

After investigation and checking were over, the tabulation of the collected data required the efforts of a Department of twelve persons who worked full-time for a period of ten months.

LABORIOUS TASK.

The difficult task was that of totalling, averaging and graphically presenting the results. The task of totalling more than a hundred columns of data regarding eleven thousand families can be appreciated by those who are acquainted with statistical work. The tabulators had to work even on Sundays and till late at night during the month of May in order to complete the main stages of the survey within the period estimated by the Bureau when the survey was taken in hand.

The figures, tables and graphs for the survey are now completed; therefore the Departments of the Bureau are now closed down.

A summary of the findings has now been undertaken, which our Bureau hopes to place before the public in a few months' time. The drafting and the publication of the final report will be undertaken thereafter.

The Parsi Statistical Bureau is deeply grateful to the Parsi public, to the numerous associations and Institutions, to the large number of voluntary workers, the ten local Committees, and the Press for their kind and willing co-operation. Besides, the Bureau cannot forget what it owes to its investigators who worked diligently and efficiently as also the members of the staff of the Tabulation and Checking Departments.

Annuity Move For Family Of Harijan Victim

MADRAS, July 20.

In connection with the death of a Harijan at Ramnad District at the hands of caste Hindus, as a sequel to his singing anti-Untouchability songs a member from the District in the Madras Legislative Assembly has given notice of a motion seeking to urge the Government to grant an annuity to his family.

It will be remembered the incident took place a few months ago. —United Press.

The Duke of Gloucester has purchased the Barnwell Castle in Northamptonshire. The mansion is mainly Tudor and the estate, which has an area of 2,700 acres, includes ruins of a fortress dating from the reign of Henry the Third.

For Haj Pilgrims

FACILITIES ON SCINDIA'S NEW BOAT

Free Medical Aid: Electric Fans For All: Special Arrangements For Purdah Ladies

The new boat s. s. "El Hind" of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., arrived in Bombay harbour last night from Glasgow. The boat which was built in Glasgow and was launched by Shaikh Sir Abdul Qadir on April 14, 1938, is intended for the Haj traffic. Its tonnage is 5,319 and is worked by both oil and fuel.

The first class accommodation consists of single and two berth cabins, equipped with the most up-to-date furniture, including cot beds, with an electric fan and reading lamp to each berth and wash basin with running fresh water. This accommodation is situated on the Bridge Deck, thus ensuring complete privacy. There is also spacious airing space and a sheltered veranda on the same deck for the exclusive use of first class passengers.

WIRELESS INSTALLATION.

The vessel is provided with modern wireless installation for receiving and transmitting messages. There is also an electric gramophone and a microphone with loud-speakers for broadcasting speeches, etc.

The second class accommodation is provided at the after end of the Bridge Deck. The cabins are fitted on lines similar to the first class accommodation though a little simpler in design and are provided with sufficient electric fans. There is a commodious dining saloon on the same deck.

A spacious hospital with separate wards for men and women is provided at the middle of the ship on upper deck. Every pilgrim on board can have free medical aid and can be treated by qualified doctors.

ELECTRIC FANS.

One of the outstanding features of our ships is that complete installation of electric fans is fitted on all decks occupied by pilgrims, and all Tween Decks have ample natural lights by day and good lighting arrangements by night. Moreover, suitable facilities are provided for pilgrims for offering prayers in congregation.

Purdah ladies travelling by Deck class may exclusively use for themselves a portion of the Deck.

The latrines and wash places have Terrazo-tiled floorings. Ladies have separate lavatories and bath-rooms to themselves.

A leading Muslim officer of the Company travels on board to look after the comforts and conveniences of pilgrims of all classes and he makes it a point to afford them requisite facilities.

JAPANESE WITH FOREIGN LOVERS CALLED "SPIES"

Ordered To Take Japanese Husbands Or Be Tried

SHANGHAI (By Mail)

Japanese and Korean girls who have been living in Shanghai with foreign companions have come suddenly under the suspicion of the Japanese military authorities.

After being given the option of finding other mates of their own nationality, they are being deported as spies if they refuse.

In one case, details of which were divulged by a foreigner, a Japanese girl who had been living with him for eight years was suddenly summoned to Japanese military headquarters, where she was closely questioned regarding the activities of her male companion.

After she had been interrogated by the Japanese authorities, she was informed that her method of living was considered "unpatriotic", and that unless she found a husband of her own nationality, she would become suspect with the Japanese authorities.

The girl thereupon requested time in which to consult with her companion, but before she left the army office, she was abruptly told to return immediately to Japan, and that unless she did so, she would be tried for espionage.

A similar case, in which a Korean woman was involved has also been reported. The Korean woman was stated to have been living with a foreigner for nearly five years in Shanghai, and it was generally believed that they were married. The "Butterfly" romance was brought to a sudden end, however, when she was told by the Japanese consular authorities that she must leave Shanghai immediately for Japan or Korea.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL FOR DEFENDERS

OVIEDO (By Mail).

Oviedo, the Asturian capital which was relieved by Franco's army last autumn after being long besieged by the Republicans and largely destroyed, has already decided on the memorial it will erect to its defenders.

The memorial will be a tiny township of model dwellings built in the typical Asturian style with a main square named after General Aranda and three streets named after the three army units which defended Oviedo.

The Houses will be allotted to the families of the most necessitous surviving defenders of the city, or to the widows and children of those who fell in the siege.

The Better Way

There's a complaint that Devon has an unfair advantage over other holiday counties because there are so many songs about it.

So there's a call for "a Lancashire poet who will write a song about hotpot," and a Yorkshire bard to hymn Yorkshire pudding.

But aren't visitors, more likely to come back—and bring others with them—if the hotpot and Yorkshire pudding speak for themselves?

SCOPE OF "DRY" AREA SCHEME

When Sale Of Ayurvedic & Unani Preparation Is Permissible

BOMBAY, July 20.

Protests have been received, says a press note, at the inclusion of 'Asavas' and 'Arishtas' among the articles to which restrictions are to be applied under the "dry" area scheme.

It has been represented that these, as a rule, contain no alcohol or only such quantities of it as to be in fact negligible. This was not in accord with the information in the possession of Government. However, to be on the safe side, Government had 15 representative 'Asavas' and 'Arishtas' purchased in the open market and analysed. The percentage of proof spirit in one of these was 3, in one 12, in two 13, in three 14, in three 15, in one 16, in one 17, in one 18, in one 19 and in one 20. It is, therefore, clear that such preparations, which are as intoxicating as most wines, must come under restriction, and therefore ought only be allowed to be dispensed on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner.

Government recognise, however, that these are either Ayurvedic or Unani preparations and that until Government's proposed legislation is brought into force, they will permit the sale of these 'Asavas', etc., on the prescription of approved persons and will give approval to such number of reputable Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners as may be found desirable.—United Press.

HE WAS ALWAYS TIRED AND ILL

Three Complaints Gave Him a Miserable Time

NOW LIFE'S A JOY—KRUSCHEN THANKED

Suffering from three complaints—disordered kidneys, sciatica, and rheumatism, how could this man be anything else, but always tired and ill? Yet, he tells us in his letter, that in four weeks, Kruschen Salts brought about "a complete transformation." This is what he writes:—

"Up to a month or so ago, I had suffered continually from kidney disorder, sciatica, rheumatism, and generally felt off colour. I was constantly tired, and under medical supervision. I tried many remedies, but without effect until I gave Kruschen Salts a trial. In four weeks, Kruschen has brought about a complete transformation. I have a healthy appetite and once more feel that it is good to be alive."—S.V.N.

The kidneys are the filters of the human machine. Their duty is to expel certain poisonous wastes from the system. If the kidneys become sluggish, these impurities find their way into the bloodstream, and the seed of half-a-dozen common ailments is sown.

This scientific combination of salts in Kruschen quickly coaxes the kidneys back to healthy, normal action. As an immediate result, the sufferer experiences relief from those dragging back pains. Soon your ailments vanish—life becomes a joy again.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1938

SAVE THE SIKAR PEOPLE

Events in Sikar seem to be swiftly moving towards a sanguinary climax. The return of the Maharaja of Jaipur from his European holiday was expected to improve the prospects of peace; on the contrary it seems only to have accentuated the tempo of the crisis. The latest report states that the State Council has decided to give to the Sikar people 48 hours notice to surrender. If the ultimatum is ignored, the town will be stormed by force. The Jaipur police and military pickets are throwing a cordon round the city walls and machine and Lewis guns have been positioned on strategic points. The stage is set for a miniature battle and the world will watch with bated breath the happenings of the next few hours.

Main Concern

The melodrama that is being enacted in Sikar for the last three months reads like a scene from mediaeval history come to life. It may delight the heart of a movie director in search of colour, but by the same token it is bound to repel all sensible and civilised persons. It is all so perplexing, purposeless and pathetic. The Sikar affair is running like a festering sore across the face of Rajputana for close on three months now. It has not only baffled all attempts at a cure but has actually grown worse during this period. It is futile to try to apportion blame when the confusion is becoming worse and worse confounded every passing day. The genesis of the present trouble lies in the alleged insubordination and incompetence of the Rao Raja of Sikar, who is a feudatory of the Jaipur Darbar. Since the appointment of the Gillan Commission by the Jaipur Durbar to settle the various points of dispute between the two parties, the issue of the exact status of the Rao Raja "vis-a-vis" the Jaipur Durbar itself seems to have come to the fore. Frankly, however, our anxiety is not in the least for the rights and wrongs of those two princely personages. Those should be safely left to be argued by their respective counsels and to be decided by the Commission. But what concerns us and what concerns the people of British India is the doom that hangs over the head of the hapless residents of Sikar. Impelled by a sense of feudal loyalty those men and women have shut themselves within the Sikar fortress for weeks on end now. They have suffered untold privations during this period and seem determined to stick to their present stubborn attitude come what may. That those people have been woefully misguided and that they have been bellicose may be admitted. But on that account they are certainly not beyond sympathy nor, we maintain, beyond the pale of law. The feelings of a simple-minded people, brought up in feudal traditions, and denied the enlightenment of modern education have been worked up to a white heat in defence of the prestige of their chieftain, who it must be noted is himself prevented from returning to Sikar to bring about peace by personal persuasion. But on that account to call them rebels and to prepare to teach them a lesson by means of the machine-gun betrays a lack of statesmanship and a sheer callousness, which would have been unbelievable had it not been so blatantly apparent.

Non-Intervention Policy

But what is most incomprehensible in this most painful episode is the non-interventionist policy adopted by the Paramount Power. They seem to be merely bent on keeping the ring for the adversaries to fight it out between themselves. We grant that it was mainly due to the good offices of Mr. Lothian, the A. G. G. in Rajputana, that trouble was averted in the initial stages. But, since then they are showing no signs of the awareness of their obvious responsibilities. Even the ghastly happenings of July 5th, when a number of Rajputs estimated variously between 15 and 45 were killed in the firing on the Sikar station do not seem to have sufficiently impressed the Government of India authorities. It must be stressed here that the tension is not confined to the "rebels" of Sikar town alone, but that bands of Rajputs from other areas are converging on the city and it was such a batch which suffered the dire fate of July 5th. Now when everything seems to be pointing towards a bloody denouement, it will be criminal on the part of the Paramount Power not to intervene. It has done so in the past on much lesser excuses, and its present attitude, therefore, has caused the greatest amazement in the minds of all observers. It is extremely significant to note in this connection that the Prime Minister of Jaipur, as also the Inspector-General of Police and the Commandant of the Jaipur Forces who is directing the operations at Sikar are all British Officers. That the Jaipur Durbar has grievously bungled the affair from beginning to the end is the verdict of all those who have been watching the situation. Even an Anglo-Indian paper, which cannot be accused of want of sympathy for Jaipur, has stigmatised the Durbar's handling of the situation as "very slumsy" and of "incredible tactlessness." The special representative of another Anglo-Indian paper notes that the unfounded rumour that 70 Rajputs were killed on July 5th "was due to the Inspector-General's method of handling his prisoners by making them lie on their backs on their platform and trying up their feet"!

In the ultimate analysis it is the Paramount Power which is responsible for the security of the life of every Indian citizen, may he belong to British provinces or to the states. To put it bluntly the Maharaja of Jaipur is as much a free agent as the Rao Raja of Sikar and both are equally under the control of the central authority. This very realistic interpretation of the actual position ought to the states. To put it bluntly, such a fetish of their prestige. We urge again that the Paramount Power must step in at this juncture to save the people of Sikar from the holocaust that is hanging over their misguided heads. They will be ignoring this call at the peril of duty and humanity.

Welcome Disclaimer

The latest statement of the Congress President regarding the Bhulabhai-Whyte episode should finally clear the misunderstanding regarding the attitude of what is sometimes referred to as the right wing of the Congress towards the Federal scheme. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai categorically denies that he gave anybody "either the belief or the assurance that despite our objection, the Congress will accept Federation as embodied in the Government of India Act." This emphatic disclaimer will be warmly welcomed in this country and it also ought to serve as an eye-opener to people in Britain. There cannot be the least scope for the well-known Imperialist policy of "Divide et impera" as far as Congressmen are concerned. The Congress is determined to carry a relentless campaign against the Government of India Act and the latest statement of Lt.-Col. Muirhead in the House of Commons will only help to intensify its resolve. Even people like Mr. Satyamurthi will no longer think in terms of compromise in the face of the latest challenge to the "Izzat" of India.

Brutal Cynicism

A Shanghai cable, dated Tuesday, said:

The worst air raid that Hankow has yet suffered took place this morning when 27 Japanese bombers rained bombs on the city for two hours.

The casualties are believed to be considerable. A bomb directly hit and set on fire the Chinese theatre used as a shelter. Five hundred people were trapped inside. Two bombs landed on the crowded poor quarters.

A later message from Shanghai says: "The Hankow aid raid casualties are estimated to maximum 1,150 killed and wounded and minimum 476, the latter figure being given by the military headquarters." This utter and calculated brutality defies words in which to describe it. Unfortunately, however, while the Japanese aggressor has developed the blood thirstiness, not of human barbarians, but of inhuman beasts of the jungle, the fifty odd nations of Geneva which owe some obligations to China have betrayed a cowardly indifference which is as contemptible as Japanese brutality is revolting. Indeed their cold cynicism is more brutal than the madness of the aggressor.

NEW INCOME-TAX BILL

Taxation Of Income Earned Abroad

(By "M.")

The provisions of the new Income-Tax Bill which is before the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi have not received due attention of the Press and the public so far as they affect the income earned abroad.

It would be a great hardship on Indian traders and commercial houses doing business in foreign countries if their income earned in those countries is taxed whether the same is brought into British India or not. This will cause great harassment and loss to those traders and it is bound to cripple many enterprises.

For a poor country like India, our nationals engaged in business abroad render two-fold service to the country. They provide employment to a number of Indians and the villages and cities where these foreign incomes ultimately return are kept above want to that extent. Their exemption from tax may affect the Government revenues to a certain extent, but it is not right that the benefit which these indirectly confer on the poorer people at home should be curtailed by subjecting them to double taxation.

Besides, in every foreign country income-taxes and other heavy taxes are levied and the proposed double taxation would be a terrible burden. Also it would be a source of great difficulty in meeting the prompt demand for tax payments here, as it is not always possible to free so much funds from the business.

Hardships of Assessees.

The hardships of the assessees will also be very great in arriving at the figure of profit with the Income-Tax authorities here. It would be quite difficult for the assessee to bring his books down here to satisfy the authorities, and his lot would be harder if his items of expenses and bad debts are not accepted. So far also items of income-tax and super-tax are not accepted as items of expenses and if his payments of such taxes in foreign countries are also disallowed, it would be most unfair. This, therefore, requires proper clarification, if the Act is not to be a serious hardship.

Difficulties will also arise in countries like Japan where there are restrictions on export of capital. Under the present Japanese Law no capital is allowed to go out of the country and many firms are thus prevented from bringing their capital or accumulated profits even if they wish to do so. How can such profits be taxed here, if legally and in practice they cannot be brought here? Also, in future the position is going to be affected by political exchange and other factors.

Government Policy to Blame.

On the whole, the foreign business of Indians is, as stated before, a source of livelihood to many Indian families and gives employment to a number of Indians. Moreover, it is not capital running away from India, since in India there are very few capitalists, with small exceptions of the Princes who get exemption.

Further, if to a small extent some capitalists have shifted their capital from India, it is chiefly due to Government policy, as they have maintained a high rate of exchange and have never encouraged industries in India.

If, therefore, things are properly adjusted, India would be found to be an inadequately explored field for investment and all such capital will automatically return when conditions are made more favourable. But, by this new Bill Government will be only ruining foreign enterprises of Indians, where they are maintaining their position against competition, government restrictions and discriminatory treatment. In these troublesome days they even need some subsidy; the proposed taxation burden is, therefore, all the more undesirable.

It cannot be the object of our legislators by their own action to discourage our countrymen from trading abroad, when for nearly half a century we have been fighting for the preservation of their trading rights in the colonies, dominions and generally in all foreign countries.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Jawaharlal Nehru's Visit

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, July 9.

For nearly the whole of the first half of this year London has been dry, in the literal sense of the word. So little rain had fallen that there was grave talk of a water shortage and the authorities were issuing warnings against wastage or unnecessary extravagance in the use of water. In some of the churches prayers were said. It now looks as though these appeals to heaven have been heard in the right quarters, for no one can deny there has been a most welcome and generous response to them. For the last four days, the skies have been constantly overcast and nearly all the time it has been raining. This amount of rain-fall is welcome, as I said, particularly to farmers and the Metropolitan Water Board, but it would not be true to say that there are many others who feel pleased.

Rain Mars Test Matches

Certainly not the cricket loving public. For the third Test match ground at Old Trafford Manchester, has been water-logged and there will be in all probability be no play at all. The match will thus have to be called off, adding one more to the two drawn games that have already been played. Similarly, Indian visitors in London, I am afraid, are not too pleased with this sudden change of weather. Till a day or two ago the warmth and the bright sunshine were exceedingly gratifying to our folks from home and they were enjoying themselves thoroughly. A party of Indian girl students led by Mrs. Renoo Dutt has been doing all the sights of London and getting themselves photographed and entertained by friends and newspaper men. But the bright sarees and Indian sandals in which they have been going about to the great admiration of Londoners everywhere will have to be exchanged now for darker sarees, raincoats and high-heeled shoes.

Mr. Jayakar, our Federal Judge, who has been here to receive an Honorary D. C. L. at Oxford, had some bitter comments to make about the English weather when I saw him at his hotel in Park Lane the other day. Looking out of his window overlooking Hyde Park he enquired whether we in London regarded this as the middle of the winter or the middle of the summer season. I told him that this was one of the inevitable inconveniences of living in the Metropolis of the Empire. Mr. Jayakar is, however, more fortunate than some of us. He is leaving in the company of Sir Phiroze Sethna on Wednesday by air and by the time this letter reaches you the two air-minded travellers will be back in Bombay. They are certainly more fortunate than the hundreds and thousands of stenographers and other office workers in England. Those of them whose fortnightly vacation happens to coincide with this rainy spell that we are having must surely be cursing the fate which obliges them to spend the money they had saved up for for travel and sight-seeing on rain-coats, and umbrellas.

Tributes To Jawaharlal

Jawaharlal Nehru himself has not been immune from the effect of this weather. Before he left for Norfolk this morning he had caught a cold and was hoping that he may be able to get over it in the fresh country air. At the surgery of Alderman Dr. Katial he has been receiving sun-ray treatment. He has, of course, not been having anything like a holiday since his arrival in London. I have sent you reports of many of his activities but his day is filled with visits and interviews and callers practically from morning till late at night. These are mostly of a private or semi-private nature and therefore not within the province of a newspaper man. But I may report that many of the Indian residents and students in London, not to mention non-Indians, have been taking this opportunity of consulting the Pundit on many questions affecting both their personal and their public work. In addition to these, of course, there have been the more important discussions and conversations with political leaders of all kinds that Pundit Nehru has been taking part in.

I understand from nearly every one of my sources that he impresses everyone with the studied moderation and restraint of his utterances. Indeed, at the Queen's Hall meeting held under the auspices of the Left Book Club Mr. Victor Gollancz who was in the chair, made a special reference to Panditji's temperate manner of exposition and added that if he, Mr. Golancz, were in the Pundit's shoes, he would find it very difficult to be so completely free from any trace of bitterness or animosity as the Pundit had shown himself to be. I gather that a similar impression was carried away by people like Sir Frederick Whyte, who has been telling his friends at the Athenaeum Club that the Pundit, however much one might disagree with him, is an extraordinarily reasonable and intelligent man. Even Lord Halifax to whom Pundit Nehru is, of course, by no means a stranger, has apparently been struck by his sincerity and complete candour. He is said to have confided to some of his friends the view that Pundit Nehru seemed to take a line which was perfectly intelligible to him that is to Lord Halifax.

Punditji has told Lord Halifax and others in Whitehall that he would have nothing to do with the Federation and that he really meant what he said. He was not thinking about constitutional formulae and legal quibbles, but of the masses in India. He was thinking in terms of the complete political emancipation of those masses and of those masses joining with other peoples in the world to fight against every kind of Imperialism and injustice. Now these views could not obviously have been very congenial to statesmen like Lord Halifax and Lord Zetland, but Pundit Nehru must have put them across

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 2)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AXIS AT WORK.

Commenting upon the Italo-Hungarian talks in Rome yesterday, we noted the dual significance of the move. This is virtually confirmed by speeches made at a banquet held in honour of the Hungarian Prime Minister at the Palazzo Venezia. Signor Mussolini welcoming Italo-Hungarian co-operation declared: "A profound sense of reality and the will for peace is guiding the Rome-Berlin axis and our understanding with Yugo-Slavia will make a valuable contribution to this policy." Doctor Isuredy, the Hungarian Premier, declared for his part that "Our friendly relations with the Rome-Berlin axis fill us with the hope that our efforts for a just and lasting peace will bear fruit." It is clear that Hungary has been made part of the Rome-Berlin axis of International Fascism. It is also clear that Yugo-Slavia is about to become part of it. What are the others going to do about it?

HITLER'S REAL OBJECTIVE.

Apart from Czechoslovakia's worst enemies, no one—not even Mr. Chamberlain, we hope,—can deny that the statesmen of that country are moved by a "bona-fide" determination to settle the minority problem there. They have proved to the world their genuine, even desperate, earnestness in trying to achieve a satisfactory agreement in connection with the vexed question of the Sudeten Germans. Even knowing that the troubles which they have had to face were fomented and dictated by Berlin, they have gone farther than any set of administrators could go to meet the Nazi demands. Yet the Germans refuse to be mollified. Why is this so? The clue to the puzzle is furnished by one of the latest messages from Berlin. Germany would accept a compromise on the question of the rights of Sudeten Germans. But "the Reich authorities were not prepared to tolerate continuance of the Czech connection with Russia." This is the clue. The German campaign is a two-fold crusade to isolate Russia and to absorb Czechoslovakia in the Rome-Berlin system. The first objective, at least, will heartily appeal to the British. And that is the danger.

KING IN PARIS.

The reception that the French Nation has accorded to the King and Queen of Britain on their State visit to Paris is, perhaps, unparalleled for magnificence and enthusiasm in the fairly long history of the Anglo-French "Entente Cordiale." It was expected to be so. The French, surrounded now almost on all sides by hostile people, realise the dangers of the situation and feel how vitally their security depends upon preserving their friendship with Britain. As a matter of fact they have always felt it and during the last year or so they have made remarkable sacrifices—as for instance, in connection with the non-intervention fraud—in the service of that friendship. The reception is a spectacular expression of that feeling, but it is also the expression of a more urgent and acute desire that Britain will honour the obligations of friendship as they ought to be honoured and as they have not been honoured so far. This is the hour of need and France expects Britain to stand by her. Will Britain do so? Will the visit of the King and Queen result in securing for France a less reserved loyalty on the part of her professed ally, Great Britain?

"REALISM" OR LOYALTY?

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, while refusing to publish the letters exchanged between the British and French Premiers—a fact that is in itself significant—told Parliament, however, that "the results of the correspondence have been once more to show the close concord which exists between the two Governments on all matters of common concern." This sounds quite splendid. But does it mean anything substantial, a material promise in terms of actual practice? There is a cryptic message from Rome that "the Italian Press so far ignores the Royal visit to Paris" and that "the British Colony recall that last year's Coronation was boycotted similarly." Now the Coronation boycott was a great success for Signor Mussolini. Mr. Chamberlain perfected his policy of realism and yielded to Il Duce and even went so far as to throw his Foreign Secretary, as a Canadian paper bluntly said, to the wolves. The question is what effect will the present boycott, an expression of Il Duce's severe displeasure, produce on Mr. Chamberlain? Will the Royal visit be a message of hope to France or will Mr. Chamberlain utilise it for the realistic purpose of securing more sacrifices from France? Will Chamberlain help France or serve the Rome-Berlin axis?

"Our School Boards"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my letter on the School Board administration of Bijapur and Dharwar, which was published in your issue of yesterday, I am sorry the figures of transfers mentioned therein are not correct. I was misinformed. In Dharwar the transfers are only 36. In Bijapur the transfers are only 56 and not 150 as noted by me. Though the figures are smaller than those mentioned by me, still the haste in which the transfers were made is unhealthy.—Yours etc.,

"AN OBSERVER."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Charity never begins at home while house-cleaning is going on.

Cold cash melts lots of hearts that are not affected by warm love.

A woman changes her mind so often that it keeps her busy speaking it.

The man who acknowledges that he is a chump has begun to acquire wisdom.

Providence never makes a mistake, but it's hard to make some people believe it.

When a man asserts that he is just as good as another man he always believes he's better.

WITHOUT COMMENT

VALENCIA, July 19.

The British steamer "Stanland" was bombed to-day by five 'planes and set on fire.

The crew, together with two non-intervention officers, had a miraculous escape.

Eight dock workers were killed.
—Reuter.

* * * *

LONDON, July 19.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru lunched with Lord Linlithgow to-day".—Reuter

Our sympathies with those whose mouths watered.

Anyway let's console them by shouting "Down with Jawaharlal"

* * * *

Referring to Sir Frederick Whyte's suggestion about the "impression" left on his, Sir Frederick's, mind of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's speech, the latter says that it is "a perversion of facts".

Or rather a British Imperialistic interpretation of facts.

* * * *

Apropos of the conversations which a member of the Muslim League Working Committee recently had with the Congress President, "League Circles" in Bombay is—sorry, are reported to have protested his—their complete ignorance of the identity of the Member as well as the subject matter of conversations.

Preparing the ground for repudiating the Member?

But why this worry in advance? The Press is always there, isn't it, to be burdened conveniently with misrepresentation, vilification, etc.

* * * *

"We find it difficult to understand the unreasoning attitude of the Congress President towards Federation."

—Lucknow paper.

Our contemporary would—with its own interpretation of reason.

* * * *

In a message on Anglo-French entente M. Daladier says, "such friendship forged by history and fed by experience and difficulties borne together is precious in itself....."

Chamberlain, on the other hand, thinks that the British nation should be purged of it with stiff castor-oil doses of Realism.

* * * *

It is now declared that what Herr Hitler mainly objects to about Czecho-Slovakia is her connection with Soviet Russia.

This revelation timed as it is with the King's visit to Paris will greatly help Mr. Chamberlain in his campaign to Realisticise France.

* * * *

The atmosphere is beginning to be thick with the rumour that Mahatma Gandhi is to be invited to London shortly.

Which induces the Junior Colleague to introduce into it a bit of his own suggestion about Mr. M. A.—but you know what that brat is.

* * *

Reports emanating from friendly and sympathetic sources—you know what they are—suggest that Egypt is contemplating another General Election because the country is unaccustomed to coalition.

They swallowed the Wafd all right. But the meal has evidently given them an acute indigestion.

* * * *

POPULARITY

Mr. W. Buchanan-Taylor writes in the "News Chronicle":—

In the course of my travels in various parts of the world, I have heard these remarks:

"The French hate the Germans."
"The Danes hate the Germans."
"The Russians hate the Germans."
"The Norwegians don't like Germans."
"The Dutch are suspicious of the Germans."
"The Italians don't really like the Germans."
"The Jews have every reason to hate the Germans."
"The Roman Catholics will never forgive the Germans."
"The Swiss do not trust the Germans."
"The Belgians are divided about the Germans."
"The Austrians never loved the Germans."
"The Hungarians and the Czechs are apprehensive of the Germans."

There must be a reason. I do not think it is a matter of the peoples hating the German people—it is clearly a case of the seemingly ineradicable arrogance of the German State as it is, and has been for so long, conducted.

Mass Lathi Charge On Meeting Of Kisans

AKALI LEADERS SUSTAIN INJURIES

Protest Against Settlement Operations In Punjab And Its Sequel

AMRITSAR: July 20.

ABOUT 300 PEASANTS WERE INJURED WHEN THE POLICE MADE A LATHI CHARGE ON AN ASSEMBLAGE OF PEOPLE, WHICH, IT IS ALLEGED, ATTEMPTED TO DEFY THE ORDER UNDER SECTION 144, CR. P. C.

KISAN PROTEST SEQUEL.

After a mammoth meeting of peasants, who had gathered in Amritsar from various parts of the District, held at the Jallianwala Bagh, ABOUT 500 PEASANTS FORMED THEMSELVES INTO A PROCESSION WITH THE AVOWED OBJECT OF ENTERING THE CIVIL AREA AND HOLDING A DEMONSTRATION AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS REDUCING THE OUTLETS OF CANALS.

AKALI LEADERS INJURED.

The procession which was headed by Sardar Udham Singh Nadoke, was met at the foot of the Railway over-bridge, by a hundred Policemen, armed with lathis, and a few Sowars. A MAGISTRATE ORDERED THE PROCESSION TO DISPERSE, AND ON THEIR REFUSAL TO DO SO, A LATHI CHARGE WAS MADE, IN WHICH AKALI LEADERS, NAMELY, SARDAR UDHAM SINGH, SANTA SINGH OF SULTANWIND, BABA SOHAN SINGH AND OTHERS RECEIVED INJURIES.

ARRESTS AND DEPORTATION.

Sardar Udham Singh was arrested, while other members of the procession were put in lorries and taken to the border of the district, where, it is reported, they will be let off.—A. P.

Police Bundobast In Amritsar

AMRITSAR, July 20.

Following the decision of the District Bandobast Committee to defy the Order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. promulgated in the City banning their proposed demonstration in front of the Canal Settlement Offices and District Courts as a protest against settlement operations and reduction in canal outlets, a large number of villagers have arrived here to-day.

About 3,000 are encamping in Jallianwala Bagh, where a meeting is being held.

A Jatha of 200 men will be sent to defy the Order. The local authorities have made all necessary police arrangements and are closely guarding the routes to the Civil Station. Magistrates are on duty at police stations.—A.P.

KING VISITS UNKNOWN SOLDIER'S TOMB

PARIS, July 20.

The King in his Field Marshal's uniform accompanied by the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps placed a wreath at the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe this morning. He was received by the Minister for Pensions, while a band played the British and French national anthems.

After the ceremony the King signed the Golden Book and left for the Quai d'Orsay.

Their Majesties made the river trip this morning to Hotel Deville.

"ENTENTE CORDIALE"

Addressing the Municipal Council at Hotel Deville the King referred to the foundations of 'Entente Cordiale' laid by his father and grandfather which, he said, had "lost nothing of its strength and quality." He thanked the Council for "the grace and beauty of our reception."

Never had the Hotel Deville seen a more magnificent reception. Decorations of flowers, flags and greenery made a perfect setting for the Queen's simple and elegant "Petite Ensemble," while thousands of the populace gathered at the approaches and cheered deliriously as the royal party arrived at and departed from the Quai d'Orsay, where they lunched.—Reuter.

SIGHT SEERS ALSO INJURED

AMRITSAR, July 20.

A lathi cnarge was made by the Police on Kisan procession at Amritsar to-day evening when a number of sight-seers, who had lined the route of the procession, were also victims of the Lathi charge.

Half a lakh of Kisans from all over the District gathered at Jallianwalla Bagh this evening according to this decision and were addressed by leaders, who in short speeches advised the Kisan to remain non-violent.

At the conclusion of the meeting a procession of five hundred Kisans started to offer Satyagraha, headed by Mr. Harnam Singh, Vice-President of the District Kisan Party. Mr. Sohan Singh Josh, Mr. Chandan Singh Pratap Singh and Bibi Raghubir Kaur, members of the Assembly, were with the procession.

When they were on the bridge they were met by the District Magistrate, who asked them to disperse and on their refusal ordered a lathi charge.

The processionists received squatted on the ground and faced the lathi charge receiving blows on heads and bodies. The injured were removed on stretchers to various hospitals and the police were withdrawn at 6 p.m.—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST BOMBING OF CANTON

CALCUTTA, July 20.

In pursuance of the request of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Secretary of the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C., the Calcutta Municipal Corporation at their meeting this evening decided to send a message to the Mayor of Canton protesting against the wanton bombardment of that city by Japanese war planes.—United Press.

Rebel Shells Hit American Embassy

MADRID, July 20.

In the course of a two hour bombardment four shells, two of which failed to explode, hit the American Embassy which is at present unoccupied.

AIR RAIDS ON VALENCIA

Air-raids on coastal towns and villages continue, the Port of Valencia being heavily bombed from early hours

There are no casualties.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP

It Is "Not Directed Against Any Other Power", Says King

PARIS: July 19.

Their Majesties arrived at Elysee at 6 p.m. The Republican Guard played "God Save the King," and presented arms.

President Lebrun and Madame Lebrun welcomed Their Majesties at the vestibule and presented the ladies of the household and then the guests, after which President Lebrun, the Queen and the King and Madame Lebrun led the way to the Dining Hall.

President Lebrun in his speech expressed the sincere joy of France in greeting the Sovereigns of a nation which was their friend and expressed sorrow at circumstances which led to the postponement of the journey.

Born of long tradition, confirmed by constant contact of thoughts and efforts, consecrated by hardest trials and inspired by the same ideals of liberty and peace, the friendship which united the two countries, has acquired in the course of development, strength which alone can be given by the same conception of human values and equal concern to face the different problems of national and international life in a generous spirit of understanding.

"Franco-British Entente, founded by your illustrious grandfather, gave, under the glorious reign of King George V, a measure of its efficacy during the dark period of the World War. In the world's present state of moral unrest, great obligations still lie on the two nations both equally interested in human progress. The maintenance of peace within the limits of respect for international law, permits of neither hesitation regarding the task to be accomplished nor a falling off in our daily effort. It is towards this that all our thoughts should be most firmly directed."

King's Speech

The King, speaking in French, said that he was deeply touched by the welcome, and declared that it would be impossible to recall a period in which the Anglo-French relations were more intimate. They were inspired by the same ideal, had the same attachment for democratic principles, and the same belief in the benefits of individual liberty.

"We are proud of this political faith which we share with other great nations, but we fully realise that it carries with it heavy responsibilities and in the period in which we live, it demands from us all, to a high degree, the noble qualities of courage, wisdom and determination."

The King emphasised that the Anglo-French friendship was directed against no other power. On the contrary their Governments ardently desired to find, by means of international agreements, a solution to the political problems threatening the peace of the world and the economic difficulties restricting human well-being. The action of their Governments was thus directed towards a common goal,—assuring the happiness of the peoples of the world by means of true co-operation.

The King concluded that he was deeply touched by President Lebrun's wishes for the greatness and the prosperity of Great Britain and her overseas dominions, and toasted the honour and glory of France.—Reuter.

'Quake Havoc In Greece

ATHENS, July 20.

An earthquake shock of unprecedented severity, with its epicentre in the Island of Euboea, was felt throughout Greece this morning.

Many houses were destroyed and the number of lives lost is unknown. In a village near Palatia, Alsoscala Oropos where the main wall of the prison is seriously damaged.—Reuter.

Toll Of Earthquake

ATHENS: July 20.

The casualties in the earthquake are 17 killed and 80 injured. Experts fear further shocks.

The Government are actively engaged in relief work in the stricken villages, in which torrential rain is interrupting and train communications being hampered.—Reuter.

M. P.s And Official Secrets

LONDON, July 19.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Privileges of M. P.'s met again to-day, and it is understood, so far as its original terms of reference went The Committee has finished taking evidence.—Reuter.

CONGRESS CHINA COMMITTEE

To Meet At Wardha On Sunday

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The "United Press" is authorised to announce that the meeting of the China Committee of the Congress will be held at Wardha on Sunday, July 24, morning, when all the members of the Committee, including Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. G. P. Hutheesingh and Mr. Sunil Chandra Bose are expected to attend.—United Press.

SUBHAS FOR WARDHA

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose leaves for Wardha by the Bombay Mail (B.N.R.) to-morrow

As at present arranged Mr. Bose will return to Calcutta after the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose also leaves for Wardha by the same train.

Mr. Abul Kalam Azad left for Nagpur this evening 'en route' to Wardha.

Dr. G. C. Ghosh who has been deputed by the Frontier Ministry to study Ministerial workings in different provinces arrived here this morning and saw Mr. Subhas Bose. He had conversations with him for a long time.—United Press.

LANCASHIRE & INDIAN COTTON GOODS

LONDON: July 19.

In the House of Commons Sir William Brass asked Mr. Oliver Stanley whether, in view of the increasing quantities of Indian cotton goods that were being imported into the Dominions and the Colonies, where they entered under the same terms as the United Kingdom exports, he would ask the Indian Government for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the import duty into India in order that the Lancashire manufacturers may trade on equal terms with India as with other parts of the Empire.

Mr. Stanley replied that, while Indian goods entered the Colonies on equal terms with the United Kingdom goods, this was not the case with all the Dominions, as India's trade with the Colonies and Dominions was much less than that of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Stanley indicated that the position of the Empire markets was being kept in mind in the negotiations between India and the United Kingdom. One of the major objects of the negotiations was a satisfactory settlement with regard to the United Kingdom cotton trade with India.

Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. Stanley said that he would bear in mind the serious position of Lancashire, where the depression has been the worst for many years.—Reuter.

Fuehrer's Aid-de-Camp Confers With Halifax

GERMANY WANTS CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO CUT OFF CONNECTION WITH RUSSIA

BERLIN, July 19.

Captain Wiedemann, Aide-de-Camp, to Herr Hitler, now on a visit to London, talked with Lord Halifax.

The visit is officially described as private, but it is believed here that Captain Wiedemann emphasised the urgency of the Czech problem and declared that they must not further delay finding a solution.

It is known that Herr Hitler is very much dissatisfied with the lack of progress between the Sudeten Germans and the Czech Government.

It is felt that while Germany might accept a compromise regarding the treatment of Sudetens and might acquiesce in a degree of local autonomy, the Reich authorities were not prepared to tolerate continuance of the Czech "connection with Russia", which is held to be responsible for the incidents on the Czech side of the border.—Reuter.

WHAT HALIFAX TALKED ABOUT WITH WIEDEMANN

LONDON: July 20.

"Entirely unauthorised" is the description in British circles of all accounts of the conversations between Lord Halifax and Capt. Wiedemann, Herr Hitler's personal aide-de-camp. But there is every reason to believe, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, that Capt. Wiedemann conveyed to Lord Halifax a goodwill message from the Fuehrer.

SUDETEN PROBLEM.

The conversation which lasted 20 minutes was arranged on German initiative. Capt. Wiedemann, it is believed, stressed that there was nothing fundamentally wrong with Anglo-German relations. It was easy to effect an improvement. He declared that Herr Hitler would be pleased to see a peaceful settlement between Sudetens and Czechoslovakians.

It is understood that neither Colonial nor arms limitation questions were raised. Lord Halifax, it is believed, raised the question of refugees pointing out that it would be a wise and beneficial step if the Germans co-operated in the solution of the problem.—Reuter.

CRISIS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA LIKELY?

PRAGUE, July 20.

Events in Czechoslovakia are likely to warm up in the next few days with the publication of the Minorities Statute, which it is understood Germany has now completed and will be submitted to Parliament next week.

It is reported it provides for the form of self-Government to various nationalities in National Diets, which have a large measure of autonomy in local administration. Sudeten leaders however betray no signs of mollification.—Reuter.

MANCHUKUO-GERMAN TRADE TREATY

TOKIO, July 20.

A Manchukuo-German Trade Treaty has been signed. It is understood to provide that Germany shall double her purchases of soya beans and Manchukuo shall double her purchases of German machinery. Germany will grant Manchukuo 65 million yen credits.—Reuter.

TASK FOR ORISSA MINISTRY

Can They Secure Governor's Assent To Tenancy Bill

CUTTACK, July 20.

Will His Excellency, the Governor of Orissa, give assent to the Orissa Tenancy Bill or refer it to the Viceroy as was done in the case of the Madras Estates Land Amendment Bill?

This question is engaging the attention of the political circles here. There seems to be insistent demand on the Ministry to secure assent to the Bill or failing that to tender resignation on that issue.

In this connection the "Krishak" a leading weekly of Cuttack, writes in its editorial:—

"The Congress accepted office with a definite purpose. Consistent with that programme and policy, it had sponsored two tenancy measures in the Orissa Assembly. These two bills had been discussed threadbare during the last Assembly session. What is the reason for delaying the Governor's assent then? It seems clear that the Powers that be, want to discredit the Congress by showing to the world that they could not do anything even after assuming the charge of the administration for a year".

"We, therefore, urge", the paper concludes, "that there remain only two alternatives for the British Government, that is, either assent will be given to the bills or they should be prepared for facing a grim struggle. The Congress Committees and the Ministers should leave no stone unturned in mobilising their forces for any eventuality.—United Press.

FRONTIER GOVERNOR-V. MINISTERS

Political Speculation On "Baseless Report"

PESHAWAR, July 20.

The Governor's refusal to give assent to the Repealing and Amending Bill and the Repeal of the Teri dues Regulation Bill has given rise to good deal of political speculation in the Press.

A local vernacular daily has published a report that the Hon. Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi is willing to resign on this issue while the Hon. Qazi Ataullah has declined to do so.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Mr. Gandhi characterised the report as false and baseless.—United Press.

Another Great Flood In Assam Valley

BRAHMAPUTRA WORKS HAVOC

Parts Of Several Towns Submerged: Rescue Work By Officials

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

TEZPUR: July 20.

HAVOC HAS BEEN WROUGHT IN ASSAM VALLEY BY FURTHER RISING IN RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.

Rescue Work

AFTER 12 HOURS' RESCUE WORK, THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, TEZPUR, WITH OTHER OFFICIALS, HAS RESCUED 130 WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO-DAY FROM THE SOUTH BANK, OPPOSITE TEZPUR.

Several Mauzas' Submerged

DIBRUGARH CONTINUES TO BE UNDER WATER, WHILE TWO MAUZAS IN SIBSAGAR, FOUR IN NOWGONG, SIX IN DARRANG ARE BADLY AFFECTED.

TELEGRAMS ARE POURING IN GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS PRAYING FOR RELIEF.

Great Flood Feared

IT SEEMS TO BE ANOTHER GREAT FLOOD SINCE THAT OF 1935.

THREE HUNDRED SQ. MILES INUNDATED

CALCUTTA, July 20.

A Mymensingh message says that lowlying area comprising about 300 square miles is inundated by Brahmaputra river which is in high floods now, due to incessant rains for the past few days.

The flood situation in Upper Assam remains unchanged. Reports received here indicate that the rivers are still rising and inundating larger areas on both sides of the river.

Repair work of the Railway bridge near Dhubri which was damaged on Monday will take two weeks more and during that time passengers and mails from Upper Assam will be diverted by Steamer via Pandu Ghat.—United Press.

"ENDS ARE MEANS"

Dr. Shelvankar Replies To Aldous Huxley

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 19.

Though only eight days have passed since Dr. K. S. Shelvankar's "Ends Are Means", which is a reply to Mr. Aldous Huxley's work, "Ends and Means," was put on the market in this country, I understand from the publishers that the book will enter a second edition very soon. At one stage the publishers ran short of the copies and the binders had to rush through the work.

Messrs. Lindsay Drummond, the publishers, have received a large number of orders from the United States, Canada and India. Moscow, which is deeply interested in the intellectual controversies of the non-Socialist world, has ordered a large number of copies of "Ends Are Means".

The Bibliophile, the only Indian Bookshop in London, at 16, Little Russell Street, W.C.1., has registered with the publishers an order for 200 copies for its Indian customers.

Empire Cancer Campaign

LONDON, July 20.

Col. W. L. Harnett has been appointed Medical Secretary of the Clinical Cancer Research Committee of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.—Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE

British Scheme Inaugurated

LONDON: July 20.

There was every reason to anticipate that a regular British Trans-Atlantic Service would be put into operation in 1939 when new boats would be completed, said Capt. Balfour, Under-Secretary for Air, in the House of Commons, after outlining the test programme in the course of the next three months.

This will be inaugurated to-night when the Mayo Composite Aircraft will leave Foynes (Ireland), for Canada and New York, returning via the Azores, Lisbon and Southampton.

The first Albatross landplane and a new Empire flying-boat will make the double crossing in September and there will be a further flight by three different types in October.—Reuter

Br. Court Mourning For Queen Marie

LONDON July 20.

The Court goes into mourning for two weeks beginning on July 23 for Queen Marie of Roumania.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA AND BRITAIN

Population, Defence And Trade Problems

LONDON, July 20.

A memorandum on the conclusions reached in the discussions between the British and Australian Governments issued to-night states that the United Kingdom Ministers recognise that in the interests of both the countries and the British Empire as whole, it is desirable that Australia should achieve as soon as possible a substantial increase in her population and this necessitates the progressive development of Australian secondary industries.

DEFENCE AND TRADE

The common interests of Britain and Australia in the spheres of defence are also taken into consideration by the Memorandum, which has as its foundation the continuance of the Ottawa Agreement of 1932.

The United Kingdom and Australian Ministers express strong attachment to the principle of preferential trade within the Empire but realise that it is not only inevitable but also desirable that both the countries should enter into trade agreements with foreign countries. To this end the Ministers of both countries have undertaken to co-operate in every practical way, with a view to assisting each other in arriving at trade agreements with foreign countries.—Reuter.

REPERCUSSIONS OF TENANCY BILL

U. P. Congress Calls For Report On Treatment Of Kisans By Zamindars

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

The United Provinces Congress Committee have circularised all their subordinate committees drawing their attention to various acts of "atrocities" alleged to have been committed by several zamindars in the provinces over their tenants as a result of the Tenancy Bill and the reports received by them on the same.

The circular desires them to collect, enquire, examine and report all cases, where such acts were done and lands confiscated by Zamindars, to the Provincial Committee so that the latter could bring them to the notice of the Special Officer appointed by the Government for necessary action.—United Press.

Mobilise Against Federation

Ambedkar On Turning Point In History Of Nation

ASSURES FULL SUPPORT OF I.L.P. TO BOSE'S PARTY

BOMBAY: July 20.

"FEDERATION IS AN ISSUE ON WHICH ALL THE PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS IN THE COUNTRY SHOULD CONCENTRATE THEIR STRENGTH, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY DIFFERENCES, SO THAT THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY MAY NOT BE ENDANGERED.

"THIS IS A CRUCIAL MOMENT AND IT DEMANDS THE HIGHEST SACRIFICE FROM ALL," observed Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Leader of the Independent Labour Party of Bombay, in the course of a statement to the "United Press," on the present controversy relating to Federation and the attitude of his party to it.

CONGRESS AND FEDERATION

"At the present moment," continued Dr. Ambedkar, "the political issue of the highest national importance in this country is the acceptance or non-acceptance of the Federal plan as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935. The representatives of the British Government are straining every nerve to introduce Federation at the earliest possible date. Apparently the whole country is opposed to that part of the Government of India Act which relates to Federation. There are, however, different shades in the opposition and even the Congress Party which is committed to the rejection of the Federal plan seems to be divided as regards the attitude the Congress should adopt in practice towards Federation. There are reasons to believe that most of the older leaders are not after all so uncompromising in their opposition as the wording of the resolutions passed on the subject from the Congress platform may lead some people to suppose and that to a few of them the introduction of Federation would be positively welcome.

"Further, on the strength of the past experience in such matters the fear may rightly be entertained that the older leaders of the party will eventually succeed in silencing the opposition of the younger leaders either on the ground of accepting it for what it is worth or on the usual ground of accepting it for wrecking it. There is also circumstantial evidence to believe that in spite of all camouflage there have been recently secret negotiations in India as well as in England. It is, therefore, just likely that as the result of these negotiations the constitution will be subjected to some tinkering process and then it will be declared as worthy of acceptance."

TURNING POINT.

Referring to the policy of the Independent Labour Party Dr. Ambedkar said: "The Independent Labour Party feels that this is a turning point in the nation's life and that it is the duty of every party in the country to look at the question not from a party point of view but from a standpoint of the country. The reactionary nature of the federal scheme in the Government of India Act is not properly and fully realised in many quarters. Most of the Indian politicians seem to be dissatisfied with the new constitution merely because it is halting and withholds full powers of self-government. Its dangers are not sufficiently realised by them. And in the case of these leaders the threat not to work the constitution may be regarded as only bluff. I am afraid, the majority of the Congressmen, or the majority of the leaders, for that matter, belong to this category.

"The Independent Labour Party will never be a party to bartering away the country's freedom to grow to full nationhood, for the sake of a mess of pottage, by howsoever a big name it may be called. In the process of evolution, Federation may be inevitable, but certainly it is not the Federation which is envisaged in the new constitution."

DEFECTS IN FEDERATION.

Referring to the grounds of criticisms against Federation by his party Dr. Ambedkar said: "The grounds of criticism may be divided into two groups, (1) imperfections, and (2) inherent defects. The former include the preponderating representation given to the States, the representation of the States through nominations, the unequal distribution of financial burden between British India and the States, indirect elections to the Federal Assembly and the special responsibilities of the Governor-General. Under the latter the following may be mentioned: (1) treating Paramountcy as a reserved subject, (2) impossibility of securing full control over the army, and (3) the impossibility of securing full control over finances. Although the imperfections are serious, they may disappear or be removed or mitigated in the course of time. Such is not the case with the inherent defects. These defects cannot be removed unless the whole federal constitution is scrapped. Nobody need quarrel with a constitution because it has certain imperfections in it. These imperfections can be removed in practice by mutual understanding and experience shows that it is not impossible. If they are such that they cannot be removed in practice, they can be made good when the time for revision comes. But the case is totally different when the constitution is based upon principles which are defective and which cannot allow it to grow. The Federal constitution is wrong in its conception and wrong in its basis."

"DEADLY POISON."

Concluding Dr. Ambedkar said: "The introduction of the Federal scheme in the Government of India Act deserves, in the opinion of the Independent Labour Party, to be resisted by every possible means. The Federal part of the new constitution must be shunned as a deadly poison. Should the Congress decide by a majority to fight the new constitution, it shall have the full support of the Independent Labour Party. In case, however, the majority in the Congress be swayed by the reactionary element and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose decides to stick to his guns, the Independent Labour Party will join hands with his party. Our party will co-operate with the party or the combination of parties undertaking to fight the Federal part of the new constitution in every possible way." —United Press.

INSURE YOUR TEETH, ASSURE YOUR SMILE USE

Odol

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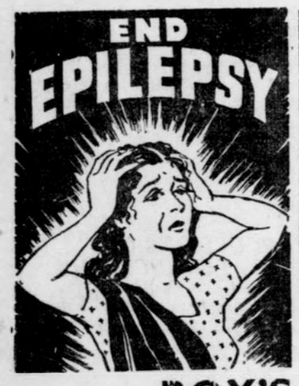

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'SATYAGRAHA' ABANDONED

U. P. Parliamentary Secretary's Persuasion Tells Upon Kisans

LUCKNOW: July 20.

According to authoritative information received here the "Satyagraha" of the Pali tenants of Jhansi District, has been given up.

Mr. A. G. Kher, Parliamentary Secretary, who went to inquire into the incident has, it is learnt, been able to prevail upon the tenants to abandon direct action and proceed legally. This they have agreed to do.

It is stated here that the tenants' "Satyagraha" was directed against the Zamindar, who owned the forest and refused them permission to cut wood for fuel. The "Satyagraha" was offered as a protest against the Zamindar and not against the Government.—United Press.

C. P. CABINET CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Committee meets, but relations between them became so strained that ultimately the Premier tendered his and his two colleagues' resignation to-day.—United Press

"IN INTEREST OF CONGRESS"

Dr. Khare Explains His Position

NAGPUR, July 20.

Dr. Khare told the Associated Press representative after his return to his residence from Government House that he had given calm and full consideration to the situation.

It was impossible for him to carry on any longer. He took this step after great deliberation and he felt his decision to resign office was in the highest interests of the Congress.—A. P.

C. P. MINISTERS AT WARDHA

Mahatma's Advice Sought

WARDHA: July 20.

The Hon. Pandit R. S. Shukla, the Hon. Mr. D. P. Mishra and Mr. Thakur Chhedilal arrived here by car.

It is understood that they acquainted Babu Rajendra Prasad, a member of the Congress Working Committee, with the situation in Nagpur, the resignation of Dr. N. B. Khare and the talks they had with Dr. Khare.

At their request Babu Rajendra Prasad has left by car for Shegaon to give Mahatma Gandhi full details regarding the ministerial crisis in the Central Provinces. The Ministers, it is understood, will decide their future course of action on the advice and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Moulana Azad are arriving here on Friday.—A.P.

To Interview Mahatma On Ministerial Developments

NAGPUR, July 20.

The Mahakoshal Ministers had an hours' interview with the Governor.

The Governor's Secretary declined to make any statement on the conclusion of the interview.

The Mahakoshal Ministers are meeting among themselves

A Wardha message says: It is reliably understood the Premier Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare has submitted his resignation to the C. P. Governor at Nagpur. It is reliably understood that the Hon. D. P Mishra, the Hon. R. S. Shukla are arriving at Wardha by car from Nagpur for interviewing Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon to acquaint him with the C. P. Ministerial developments.

Dr. Khare may also see Gandhiji.—A. P.

MINISTERS WHO DECLINED TO RESIGN SEE GOVERNOR

NAGPUR: July 20.

Although the Premier, Dr. Khare, told Pressmen, who saw him after his return from Government House, that he expected some message from H. E. the Governor within two or three hours at the latest, enquiries show that till the time of wiring, he has not had any communication from the Governor.

It is stated that the situation is being thoroughly examined by His Excellency before coming to any decision.

MINISTERS MEET GOVERNOR.

It is understood that the Governor had discussions this afternoon with the three Ministers, Pandit R. S. Shukla, Mr. D. K. Mehta and Mr. D. P. Misra (who declined to place their resignations in the hands of the Premier, unless so advised by the Congress Working Committee or the Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee), lasting over an hour, presumably in regard to their constitutional position, after which the three Ministers had been for a long time closeted togather at the residence of Mr. D. P. Misra.

Nothing definite is known at present about the outcome of these talks, as strict reticence is being observed in all quarters.

PATEL TO BE CONSULTED.

It is considered likely that the three Mahakoshal Ministers will get into touch with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and acquaint him with all developments and ask for his advice before deciding on their course of action.—A.P.

PROHIBITION IN AHMEDABAD

5/8

(Continued from Page 1)

of Prohibition in an industrial city, at the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi. He announced that Government had decided to introduce Prohibition in Bardoli Taluka from August 1. In Bardoli, he added, it would be a "complete prohibition" and no permits would be given. Before launching the scheme in Ahmedabad, he was told that at least 50,000 applications would be received for permits, whereas, he was gratified to note that actually less than 200 had applied for permits. He added that Government would not rest content with the introduction of Prohibition, but they would introduce counter attractions.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Prohibition Commissioner, in the course of his speech explained the whole scheme. Looking at to-day's enthusiasm exhibited by the public, he was sure that they had realised the implications of the scheme. Prohibition could not be brought about by a Governmental order, but only with the full co-operation of the public.

EFFIGY BURNT.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker and others also addressed the meeting which then terminated. At the conclusion of the meeting, Sardar Patel, accompanied by wild cheers, set fire to a huge effigy, representing drink evil.

Sardar Vallabhbhai is leaving to-night for Bombay "en route" to Wardha to attend the Working Committee meeting there on July 22.—A.P.

PREMIER HOPES AHMEDABAD WILL SET EXAMPLE

POONA: July 20.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, has telegraphed to Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Hon. Prohibition Commissioner, Ahmedabad, wishing success to the Prohibition programme to be inaugurated there this evening and expressing the hope that Ahmedabad's example will be emulated by other centres.—A.P.

SARDAR PATEL'S WARNING TO STUDENTS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

Hon. Dr. Gilder, Excise Minister received official visitors at the Congress House, Bhadra After 2 p.m. he visited the Labour Office and was treated to tea by Shrimati Ansuyaben.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Gilder joined the procession near Manilal Mansion. The huge procession terminated in a meeting at Laldarvaja. A lakh of men and women were present.

Sardar Patel addressed the meeting. Congratulating the City of Ahmedabad Sardar Patel said Mahatmaji would be glad to know that no labourer was asking for a permit. Only two hundred and three permits were asked for so far.

Dr. Gilder congratulated the city and Messrs Gulzarilal Nanda, Shankarlal Banker, R. B. Desai Mr. Hadi, headmaster, Anjuman School, A. Vaghri and A. Thakor addressed the meeting.. Great enthusiasm prevails in city.

WARNING TO STUDENTS

Sardar Patel in his concluding remarks warned the upper middle class of European hosts and said that some European principals offered drinks as hosts and college students fall in the trap which should be avoided.

A figure of the giant of drink was burnt towards the close of the meeting.

Sardar Patel leaves for Bombay by Gujarat Mail. There is a heavy programme for Dr. Gilder to-morrow.

RULES ABOUT 'ASAVAS' AND 'ARISHTAS' RELAXED

BOMBAY: July 20.

The Government of Bombay have been prevailed upon to relax in respect of "Asavas" and "Arishtas," the rules relating to Prohibition in Ahmedabad. where the scheme is being inaugurated today.

As originally contemplated "Asavas" and "Arishtas." which have been found to contain spirits ranging from three per cent. to 20 per cent. came under the Prohibition scheme. But the practitioners in the Unani and Ayurveda systems of medicine in the "dry" area, made representations to the Government to the effect that the percentage of alcohol in the said preparations are negligible.

Though the facts pressed are not in accord with the Government's findings, the Government have thought fit to permit the sale of the "Asavas" and "Arishtas" on the prescription of approved persons to such number of reputable Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners as may be found desirable.—A.P.

Britain At Loggerheads With Ruler Of Yemen

SEQUEL TO IMAM'S REFUSAL TO RENEW TREATY

Italian Post Attacked By Ethiopian Column

(From Our Correspondent.)

DJIBOUTI, (By Mail.)

We have received news that diplomatic relations between British and Imam Yehia of Yemen are strained.

It is well-known that an Italian Admiral has been making repeated visits to Yemen and trying to influence influential Arab Chiefs in favour of Italy by free gifts of big sums of dollars all round.

The British at last woke up and asked the Imam to renew their treaty according to which the British are said to be entitled to fortify the Yemen Coast in case of necessity. But the Imam replied that he was not prepared to do so till his son Saiful Islam who had visited England, France and other countries had arrived.

LETTER SEIZED

In the meantime a letter arrived from Prince Seiful Islaim from Japan at Aden. and the British sent word to Imam Yehia to send somebody and take away this letter.

After this letter was handed the officers in Aden had some suspicion and this letter was seized and read. Since then the British are said to have adopted a stern attitude.

As the Italians are having trouble to get labourers and recruits they have prevailed upon the Yemenite authorities to supply the Italians with men and more than eight thousand men are said to have gone to Massawa and many more thousands to Assab.

News of the capture of Gimma Province by the Ethiopians has been confirmed and some lorry driyers of Arab nationality have arrived from there. Their lorries were taken by the Ethiopians, but their lives were spared.

ITALIANS ATTACKED

Big concentration of the Ethiopian forces has lately taken place in Ancolur and these men are said to have prepared shelters and dug-outs to save themselves from air-attacks. An Ethiopian column from Arousi is said to have attacked an Italian post very near Hawash and burnt down 44 lorries on the old Hawash Bridge.

A SHORT STORY

STATE OF MIND

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

Aunt Nellie was triumphant. She had snatched her niece literally from the very arms of the "awful" Charlie Morril. It has been an ordeal. Exhaustion claimed her the instant she and Vianna were safely aboard the s.s. Hilton. Flagging a passing ship's officer, Aunt Nellie asked:

"You sail in an hour?"

"At exactly 9 o'clock, ma'm."

Aunt Nellie felt a sense of relief. It would be at least a half a day before the "awful" Charlie Morril would complete his duties in the architectural office where he worked. and learned that his prospective bride had been figuratively kidnapped by her aunt. It would be hours more before he discovered where they had gone. By that time the S.S. Hilton would have passed through the Golden Gate and be well out to sea.

Vianna, of course, was in tears.

"You're horrid! And mean! And hateful! I love Charlie. Some day I'll marry him, despite anything you do or say!"

"There, there, child. Try and get control of yourself. Time will prove how right I am. How silly you're acting."

"It isn't silly! It's no more silly than—than the fact that you always have to be seasick on shipboard!"

Aunt Nellie winced. if the dignified screwing up of her face could be called that. Vianna's words and Vianna's attitude were too sharp a reminder of the time she had had to put a ship's captain in his place. The captain had had the audacity to advise her that sea-sickness was chiefly a state of mind. that she. Nellie, could overcome if she put her will to it.

"Overcome it, indeed! Capt. Bogle, I'll have you know I've been travelling on the sea for years. Each time I undergo an attack of mal de mer. I know exactly what is best for me. An hour before the ship sails I retire. I remain in bed, eating nothing, sleeping little, for twelve hours. For me this is a cure, the only cure. Thereafter, for the remainder of the trip, no matter the weather. I have no more attacks."

Capt. Bogle had smiled. He knew people. He knew that Nellie was a wilful spinster and further talk will be useless. Her pride would forbid her taking anyone's advice.

And so this evening, her triumph assured, exhaustion claiming her, Aunt Nellie retired to her cabin, confident that the steward she had bribed would prevent Vianna from escaping, confident that it would be impossible for the "awful" Charlie person to reach the Hilton before sailing time, and in the thought that after two or three days at sea Vianna would realize and be grateful for having escaped a terrible fate.

Aunt Nellie stretched luxuriously between the cool sheets, and prepared for her siege of seasickness. She closed her eyes. Without intending to, she slept .....

Hours later Aunt Nellie awoke. She glanced at the clock on her bedside table. Past midnight! The Hilton had been at sea for three hours. Aunt Nellie fell back moaning. The old, familiar nausea was beginning in the pit of her stomach. She lay there, suffering, wishing, as usual, that she could die peacefully. Through her misery was one comforting thought. The Hilton had sailed. Vianna was safe. The "awful" Charlie was left behind.

Hours passed. The attack of mal der mer was this time more devastating than ever before. She knew from past experience that it would not do good to summon a steward. The seriousness of of the attack was due to her exhausted condition.

Daylight crept in at the windows. Aunt Nellie dozed, wakened, dozed again. When she opened her eyes the second time the clock registered at 12 again. A groan of thanksgiving escaped the old lady's lips. The 12-hour period had at last come to an end. She lifted her head. Already she felt better. A half-hour later she arose, dressed slowly. By the time she was ready to emerge onto deck the last suggestion of the siege had vanished. She felt fine.

Aunt Nellie left her stateroom, walked along the corridor to the main salon and was about to head for the door opening onto the deck when her eye fell upon two people sitting on high stools at the bar. She blinked. A gasp escaped her lips.

"Vianna!"

Vianna swung around on her stool. Her face was radiant. Beside her, the "awful" Charlie grinned insolently.

"Congratulate us, Auntie. Charlie and I have been married two hours. The ship's captain. We've decided to make this our honeymoon. Have some champagne!"

Aunt Nellie found her voice after several seconds. "But—but—the steward I bribed?"

"Oh, Charlie took care of the steward!"

"But—how did Charlie get here—before the ship sailed?"

Vianna laughed merrily. "He didn't! Look!" Vianna pointed toward the window beyond the bar. Fog swirled around it, obscuring any objects that might be beyond. "Fog closed in fifteen minutes before sailing time. We've been fog-bound for twelve hours. We haven't sailed yet." Vianna's eyes twinkled. "It's a state of mind, Auntie. Remember, Captain Bogle."

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IN THE VANGUARD

Most of the world's production of cod liver oil originates in Norway, that little holiday-land which is so well known among prominent people all over the world. The situation of the country and the natural conditions prevailing there, result in this prolific output of cod-liver. Every winter huge quantities of cod make for the coast of Norway, where they are caught by the million. The fisheries take place close to land, and the liver is therefore taken out of the fish and turned into oil a mere matter of hours after being caught. Norwegian Cod Liver Oil meets the greater part of the world demand. Its mere quantity creates a strong position for it. But it is the quality of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil which has placed it amongst the most potent allies of the medical profession. Millions of weak and run-down human beings recover health and strength by the aid of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Both children and adults suffering from rickets, or predisposed to tuberculosis or anæmia can gain health by taking

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

WORLD FAMOUS FOR ITS SUPREME QUALITY

NEW LIGHT ON SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY

Revealing Stone Inscriptions And Copper Plate Grants Discovered

How as a result of collections made by the office of the South Indian Epigraphy (Archaeological Survey of India), Madras, foundations are being laid for a new history of South India is revealed in the latest Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy, 1934-35, just published. Discovery is recorded in this publication of 449 stone inscriptions and 25 copper-plate grants from the Madras Presidency and the Bombay-Karnatak, which throw a flood of light on the dynastic history of the South.

Of the records examined the most important are the copper-plate charts which include some grants of the old Kalinga Kingdom and of the Eastern and Western Ganga dynasties of the East coast. From one of these records are known how for the first time the names of four Kalinga Kings, Chandvarman, Umavarman, Anantavarman and Ananta-Saktivarman assignable to the 5th and 6th centuries A. D.

New information has, again, been collected about the Eastern Gangas, who ruled over the modern Ganjam and adjoining districts from a record of King Hastivarman, who ruled in the 6th century A. D. and from another record, that of Kirttiraja, which enumerates four generations of the King's ancestors. A possible matrimonial alliance of this King, Kirttiraja, with the powerful Rashtrakutas of the Deccan, it is said, is suggested by the name of his Queen which was Rattamahayi.

TENTH CENTURY GRANT

A tenth century grant of one Netta-Bhanjadeva, who was apparently a feudatory ruler, as shown by his title Mahamandaleswara, was recovered from Ganjam District, which gives further proof of the antiquity and expansion of the Bhanja family that to this day rules over Mayurbhanj.

Again, some light is thrown on the obscure history of Telingana territory after the downfall of the Kakatiya Kingdom early in the 14th century by a copper-plate of Kapaya-Nayaka said to rule from Ekasilangari and dating to 1346 A. D.

Another grant of Kapilesvara, the powerful Gajapati, King of Orissa, dated Saka 1380 (A.D. 1458) refers to the all-round campaign waged by this King against the rulers of Vijayanagara, the Bahmanis of Gulburga and even distant kingdoms of the Sultans of Malwa and Delhi.

STONES WHICH SPEAK

The stone inscriptions, which were collected mostly from Tamil-Nadu and the Karnatak, are fully representative of the main dynasties of the South, namely, the Pallavas, the Cholas and the Pandyas in the South and the Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, the Kalachuryas and the Yadavas in the Karnatak. An epigraph of Kulottunga—Chola III (A.D. 1197) is, it is said, of special interest as recording a political agreement or compact between two local chieftains in the South Arcot District.

Of the Karnatak inscriptions, of which copies were taken, the earliest belongs to the class of 'viragals' or hero-stones, (set up to commemorate heroic deaths), which abound in almost every village in the South, and this particular inscription is said to date back to the beginning of the 8th century A.D. to the time of the early Chalukya king Vijayaditya.

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS

Report For Year Ended 31st March 1937.

The following are extracts from the annual report of the Board of Public Health Works, Bombay Presidency, for the year ended 31st March 1937:—

The Public Health Branch was reorganised on 1st April 1933 and became purely consultant. In consequence, the functions, powers and constitution of the Board of Public Health Works, which previously directed all Public Health Works in the Presidency, were also revised.

The functions and powers of the Board have been modified as under:—

(1) The Board is to advise Government on all general questions of sanitary policy including the formulation of the principles to be followed for the healthy and orderly growth of inhabited areas and the preparation and submission to Government of Public Health Engineering type designs.

The Board will also be consulted by Government regarding large individual schemes of sanitary improvements.

(2) The Board is to report to Government upon such matters as may be referred by Government for opinion but is free to represent to Government any matter which it recognises as of importance.

(3) The Board is to consider measures for effecting improvements in sanitation in the Presidency and to give help and advice to local bodies on public health matters.

(4) The Board is to scrutinise public health improvement schemes from all aspects, including finance, with a view to recommending execution by the local body concerned with or without help from Government.

POWERS OF THE BOARD

The Board is empowered to accord:—

(1) approval to the preliminary investigations of sanitary schemes up to any amount.

(2) approval to the preparation of detailed plans and estimates.

(3) administrative approval to works costing not more than Rs. 50,000 in the case of projects which are proposed to be executed by the local body through the agency of the Government Public Works Department.

In the case of works proposed to be executed by the local body through its own agency, the Board shall be competent to give administrative approval without limit.

(4) preliminary approval to sanitary schemes to be carried out from provincial revenues up to any amount.

(5) sanction to non-recurring grants up to Rs. 10,000 in each case from such sums as may be placed at the disposal of the Board by Government for minor sanitary schemes from time to time.

All cases which are administratively approved by the Board are to be reported to Government with a brief description of the works and intimation concerning the agency which the local body proposes to employ to execute the work.

The Board discharges its functions at meetings held at intervals, any specially urgent questions being dealt with by circulation. The Board's executive functions are carried out by the Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government.

The duties of the Consulting Public Health Engineer are to examine the schemes technically, to investigate the details on site, to inspect works under execution and to advise local bodies in respect of their sanitary schemes. All public health schemes carried out from loan funds are scrutinised by the Consulting Public Health Engineer for the Board in respect of their technical details, and the schemes are administratively approved or recommended to Government for approval by the Board before construction is undertaken.

Sind was separated from the Bombay Presidency from 1st April 1936, and constituted into a separate province. The activities of the Board of Public Health Works and the Consulting Public Health Engineer are therefore confined since that date to the Presidency proper.

One meeting was held during the year, on 28th September 1936. The projects which came up for the Board's approval subsequently were dealt with by circulation.

The Consulting Public Health Engineer, himself or through his assistants, inspected all the public health works in the Presidency carried out by local bodies.

The Consulting Public Health Engineer was also engaged in the supervision of the following public health works of Indian States:

(1) Jawhar Water Supply.
(2) Kurundwad Water Supply.
(3) Akalkot Water Supply.

The works were visited as often as the local administration required These works are nearly completed.

EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on Public Health Works carried out by Government agency (P.W.D. staff) for local bodies amounted to Rs. 1,63,946 during the year, and that incurred from provincial funds for works maintained by Government amounted to Rs. 5,78,904 or to the total of Rs. 7,43,149. The total Government gant-in-aid sanctioned to cover centage charges or rebates amounted to Rs. 21,530. The expenditure incurred during the year by local bodies on account of maintenance of their works amounted to Rs. 17,44,793.

Fees are now levied by the Consulting Public Health Engineer—'vide' Appendix III. The total amount of such fees recovered during the year and credited to Government amounted to Rs. 39,156.

PUNJAB ERRATICS

Geologist Explains Occurrence

How did the erratic blocks, to be found scattered over the Punjab, happen to be where they were?

A study has lately been made by the Geological Survey of India of this question, which has long been debated, and after consideration of the distribution and nature of the occurrence of these blocks, the conclusion has been reached that if, as suggested, a catastrophic flood was responsible for carrying them to their present position, that flood took place before the final dismemberment of the 'Indobrahm,' the supposed Tertiary river, which combined the Indus and the Brahmaputra, and is considered to be responsible for the deposit of the fluviatile Siwalik series of sands and conglomerates.

The Indus at the time of the supposed flood, says the Geological Survey, must have been flowing around the Kala Chitta range near Sang Jani and thence along the course of the Soan towards Kalabagh. After the erratics reached their present positions, earth-movements took place, which were responsible for the final dismemberment of the 'Indobrahm' and caused the Indus to separate from the Brahmaputra and to find a new course through the Attock and Kalabagh gorges.

On a comparison of the evidence of past glaciation near the Pir Panjal and in Hazara, it is obvious, concludes the Survey, that the Pir Panjal must have received its final elevation after the glaciation had occurred. Thus the general statement that there is no evidence of glaciation in the Himalaya or Sub-Himalaya below 5,000 feet is discounted in view of the fact that elevation of these ranges took place after the glaciation.

GLACIERS AT LOW LEVEL.

There seems little reason to doubt, says the Survey, that glaciers were at a considerably lower level than 5,000 feet in the late Pleistocene times and it is possible that the erratics of the Punjab had an origin associated with these, either from the bursting of a dam caused by the temporary advance of a transverse glacier, or from the breaking off of rock-laden icebergs from the snout of a larger glacier.

Finally, there is the possibility, says the Survey, of part-glacial origin of certain boulder beds in the Siwaliks, as exemplified by the Bain boulder bed, about which the opinion is held that it was derived from the melting of an ice-tongue, which descended from the highlands of Waziristan in the late Pliocene to Pleistocene times.

Discovery has lately been made from the Bain boulder bed near Akbari in the Dera Ismail Khan district of the North-West Frontier Province of one possible but doubtful primitive human implement.

"COURTEOUS AND CONSIDERATE"

Standing Committee Tributes To Acting Commissioner

Dr. D. Symmington, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, was ovated by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday as his term of appointment as Municipal Commissioner would expire this week. Mr. A. P. Sabawala, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved to put on record the high appreciation of the Committee of the considerate and courteous manner in which Mr. Symmington had discharged his duties during the last three and a half months. Mr. Sabawala paid compliments to the comprehensive grasp and the quick manner in which Mr. Symmington had tackled the various subjects of the Municipal Corporation.

The resolution was passed with acclamation.

Mr. Symmington thanked the Standing Committee for their kind words.

Archaeological Finds In Kurnool

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 19.

Interesting discovery of a great archaeological valve in Kurnool, Madras Presidency, has just been made according to a report which has reached Simla. It covers an extensive area showing traces of pre-historic burial chambers, and temples with archaic characters and other signs of habitation going back to eighth or ninth century A. D. There is said to be a reference to this plane in medieaval literature.

Drivers' Union Secretary's Appeal

Public Urged To Support 4-Anna Taxi Tariff

The Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union writes:—

An important dicision has been taken by the Union to ply the taxis within Bombay at the rate of "Four Annas" a mile, with the Union's Flag put on the radiator The Flag will be white in colour, bearing the red letters "B.T.D. Unions'

The taxis will begin to ply with the Flag on and from 26th July, at 9 a. m. The public are warned that many tricks will be played by black-sheep among them who are not members of the Union, and any complaint that will be made by the public in the office of the Union will be immediately looked into and redress given.

Any member of the public who wishes to have the Union's Schedule Card can have it at the rate of 2 annas from the Office of the Union at Gustad Chambers Pherozesha Mehta Road, Fort.

In the course of the next week numbers of Flag Cars will also be initiated to the public. Further information will be issued in the next communique.

MADRAS, July 20.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. G. T. Boag I.C.S. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras to act as Governor of Orissa Mr. H. M. Hood I.C.S., Secretary, Home Department, has been appointed to act as Chief Secretary. Mr. H. R. Uzielli, Collector and District Magistrate, Madura is appointed to act as Secretary, Home Department.

GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT TO PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME

The fourteenth annual report of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association has been published. The different activities of the association include the organisation of debates and lectures, a five days' course in basic English, the "teachers' day", and study circles.

The Executive Committee of the association received a questionnaire from the Vocational Training Committee for primary and secondary schools appointed by the Government of Bombay. A reply to this was prepared and sent to the Vocational Training Committee.

The report states that the provident fund scheme which was framed by the Association and placed before the department last year is at present before Government of Bombay and latter have already earmarked a sum of 10,000 in their budget this year. It also states that the membership and the finances of the Association have increased considerably. The publication of "The Bombay Teachers' Journal" is another important function of the Executive Committee of the Association.

Mr Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, will receive a deputation of the Andhra Mahasabha as well as the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee in regard to the Andhra Province question on July 23 next at Wardha.

"Indian Republican Army" Men Sentenced

ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY "FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS"

For attempting to extort money on the false pretext of securing the release of the Bengal political prisoners, Abdul Aziz Abdul Majid (20) and Diwan Fazlul Rehman (26) were put up before Mr. Justice Divatia and a common jury at the High Court sessions.

It appeared that on March 19 at noon a coolie went to the firm of Chaturbhuj Peeramull, jewellers, at Mumbadevi, and handed a letter to the proprietor. The letter was signed "Indian Republican Army, Bombay Branch".

The letter stated that large funds were required for the release of the political prisoners and asked the proprietor to contribute Rs. 2,000 which he should hand over to another coolie who would be sent later in the day.

The letter also contained a threat that if the demand was not satisfied or if the contents of the letter were disclosed to anybody, the result would be death.

The coolie then went away. Some persons of the "pedhi" followed him to a building at Khokha Bazar where he was seen talking to two persons.

On receiving this information, the manager of the firm, Mr. Ranchhodbhai, informed the police station. Immediately, the police went to the spot but the two persons had disappeared.

Later, on March 23, another coolie came to the firm with a second letter which stated: "Last time you did not give us the money. On the contrary, you informed the police. We do not want to harass you. But we want to give you one more chance. But if you go against us, consider that death is certain. So send the money with another coolie who will be sent later.

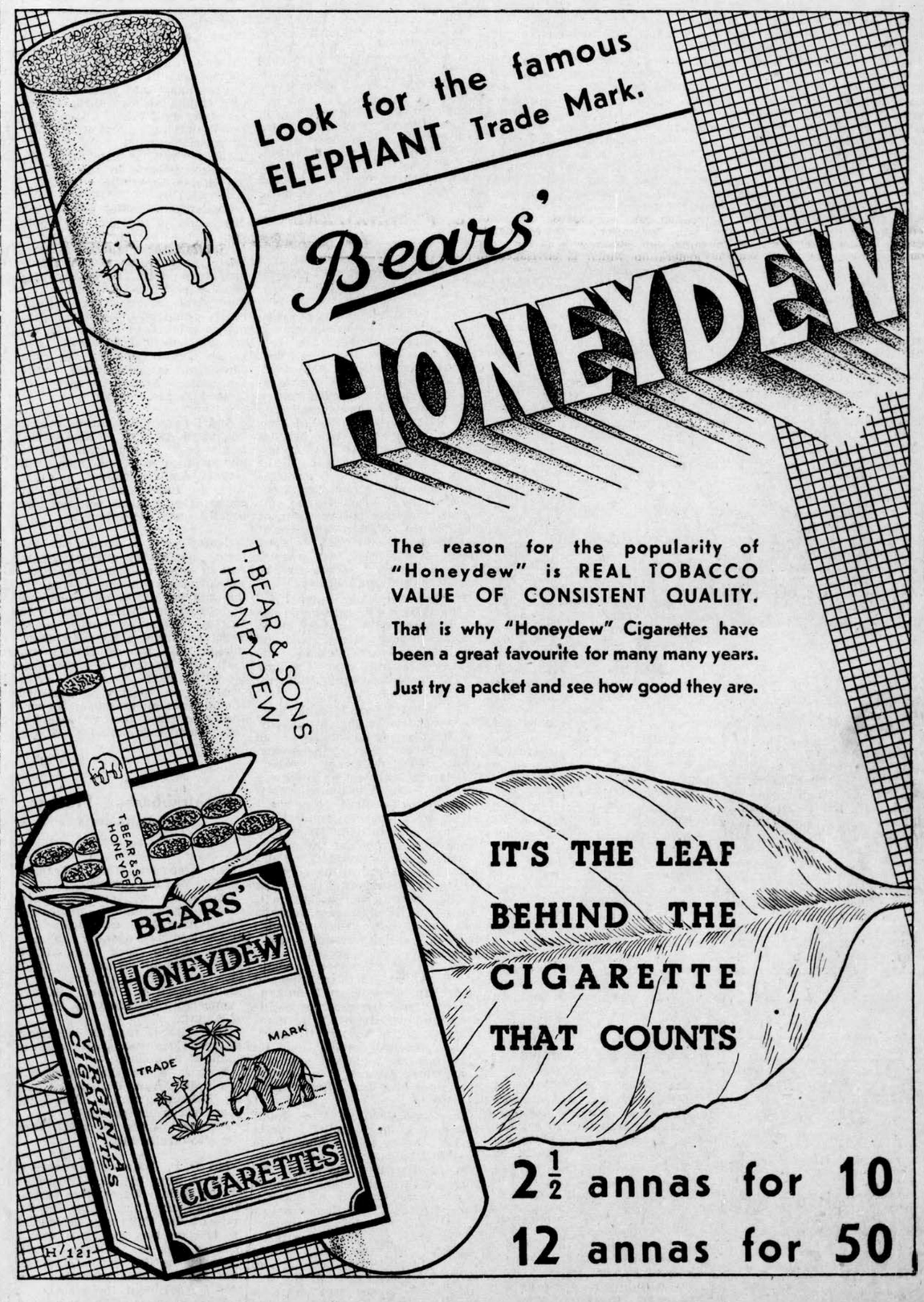
The proprietor of the shop prepared a bundle of blank papers and kept it ready. In the evening a coolie went to him, and he was asked to wait. The proprietor, then phoned the Princess Street Police station.

Two police constables in plain clothes then came to the shop. The proprietor pointed out the coolie to them. One constable then 'phoned the police station, in consequence of which an inspector came up. One of the constables was then asked to put on the dress of a coolie.

Thereafter, the bundle of blank papers was handed to the coolie who was waiting. The latter left, followed by the constable who was disguised as a coolie.

The coolie gave the bundle to the first accused who was awaiting him in Khokha Bazar. Thereupon, the coolie and the other person were both arrested by the constable.

The jury having found both the accused guilty, his lordship sentenced the first accused to 2 years' and the other to 3 years' hard labour.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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bombay Students' Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has been decided by the Bombay Students' Union to convene a conference of the students of the city. I should like to raise a few points which demand clarification.

In the city of Bombay there are two students' unions affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation. The jurisdiction of each of these unions is limited by the constitution of the B. P. S. F. The Bombay Students' Union is entitled to work in the A B C and D Wards, while the North B. S. Union is working in E F and G Wards. In such a case the B. S. Union has a right to convene a conference of the students of A B C and D Wards only. If it is to be a conference of the students of the whole city including E F G Wards, then it is necessary that it should be held under the joint auspices of the two unions. Otherwise it becomes an encroachment on the part of the B. S. U. upon the limits and jurisdiction of the other union. Either the B. S. U. should accept the joint auspices, which it has refused, or it should name the conference as the "South Bombay Students' Conference".

The anomaly would at once be crystal clear if the North B. S. Union as well, decides to convene a similar conference.

The next issue is about the reception committee. The executive committee of the B. S. U. has decided not to have a reception committee at all. In the absence of any definite constitution for such a conference, it is imperative that the R. C. should be formed in a democratic manner. A small body of the executive committee it not competent to voice the opinion of the whole student community at this stage. It is, therefore, essential that a R. C. be formed and that the membership of the said committee be thrown open to every bona-fide student who pays a fixed minimum for enrolling himself a member of the same.

The third point is about the president. After the unpleasant incident that took place at the All-India Students' Conference at Madras held in January, it would be unwise to follow an undemocratic procedure. To repeat the folly of leaving the selection of the President to the executive committee would be suicidal. It is the right of the students to elect their own President through the R. C. Unfortunately, the executive committee has already selected the President as well as the person who is to inaugurate the conference.

In view of this undemocratic procedure followed throughout, will the organisers of the conference stand a guarantee against a vote of no-confidence or the like, against the 'President-elect' and the august person who is to inaugurate the conference?

BH . . . . .
Member, Exe. Com.
B. S. Union.

The Indian Military Academy

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The last result of the Entrance Examination to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, showed one rather remarkable fact. Out of a total of fifteen candidates who passed in it, only about two come from the south of Narbada. This result, however, is not exceptional. If one examined the results of a few examinations one finds that the same things are repeated. A better result cannot be expected when comparatively very small number of candidates from the Deccan appear for the examination.

The main reason for this paucity of the Southerners to take part in the competition is not their non-martial spirit but the heavy expeness which the candidates have to incur in appearing for the examination.

The examination is held in Delhi twice a year: in April and in November. A candidate is allowed to appear for a maximum of three times between the age of 18 and 20.

Taking a more or less central place, like Poona in the Deccan the Railway fares from Poona to Delhi (2nd class) and back with the other travelling expenses on the way will cost a candidate Rs. 125 at the minimum. The candidate has to stay in Delhi for about 10 days. He will not be able to get decent accommodation in a Delhi hotel for less than Rs. 10 per day. This comes to another Rs. 100. The candidate will further require some extra sum for his pocket expenses which will be not less than at least Rs. 25. This means that the total expenditure for appearing for the Delhi examination once will be in the nearabouts of Rs. 250. If the candidate, therefore, appears for all three chances it would cost him not less than Rs. 750. This sum, of course, is only for the Poona students; if however, he has to come, say, from Madras, Mysore, Trivandrum., etc., the expenses will rise over a thousand. All this expense is to be borne with the possibility of not being selected at all.

The average competitor belongs to a middle class family having an income of between Rs. 200-250 p. m. The head of the family has other children and members to support who are dependent upon him, and whose prospects also he has to take into consideration. No father will in these circumstances be able to afford, even though desirous, so much for one child with a very remote chance of being successful.

A remedy has, therefore, to be found to give the Southerners as fair a deal as the Northerners get at these examinations. There are two methods of getting over this difficulty. The first is to hold the Competitive Examinations simultaneously in Delhi and in a suitable place in Southern India. We suggest the name of Poona as the most suitable place. Poona is the headquarters of the Southern Command, and hence it will not cost the Government more taking into consideration the amenities and conveniences.

Alternatively the examination should be held at different centres, (say about 5) in India, under the arrangements of local Military Commanders. The interview should be postponed until the results of the written examination taken at these centres is out. The qualified candidates should then be called for the 'Viva Voce' Examination at two selected places, one in the North and the other in the South. This may cost the Government more than at present, but the additional examination fees collected would balance the additional expenditure. The main item of the additional expenditure would be the travelling allowances of the Interview Board, from Delhi, to the selected places. This, however, would be necessary as the interview must be taken by the same Board to ensure uniformity of judgment.

If these arrangements are carried out Government will get for its future officers better stuff than what they are getting at present. Many a young man in this country has to refrain from this examinations owing to shortage of finances even though they are quite fit for this line.

It is also the duty of the Universities and the Colleges in the South to take up this question in hand. It has been pointed out more than once, that these institutions do not take enough interest in the future careers of their students and this certainly is the occasion when they should get out of their lethargy and act.

The Congress Ministries in the four provinces in the South, viz., Bombay, Central Provinces, Orissa and Madras seem to be very keen on Military education of the youths. Here is a chance for them to make a collective move to give the youths of these provinces a bigger scope to enter the Service of Defence of their own country. Will they do something about it —Yours, etc.,

A. H. LIMAYE.

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The Patient's Dilemma!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Medical Practioners' Bill shortly to be piloted through the next Assembly Session has had quite an eventful life. Much has been written in the columns of the press pointing out to the sponsors of the Bills that in its present form it is quite reprehensible and against the best interests of the masses. The implications of the Bill have also been dealt with at great length so that it is useless covering those grounds over again.

The present Ministry which certainly has the interests of the masses at heart cannot fail to be convinced of the relevancy of the arguments put forward by the opponents of the Bill. It certainly takes one by surprise to learn after a careful scrutiny of the Bill that only a step motherly treatment is given to the indigenous systems of medicine—leave alone Homoeopathy, which has become an anathema to the Cabinet Ministers although I understand on reliable authority that more than one of them takes recourse to it often. Allopathy has come to take deeper root inspite of its expensive form of treatment and the present Bill while showing a pretence at patronising the indigenous systems of medicine seems to pander to the High Command of Allopathy inasmuch as the demands required of a Vaid or Unani Physician are such that the Bill intends to kill these systems by a prolonged course of slow death rather than by one single blow. Homoeopathy must need share this fate but with this difference that while the former get the lip sympathy of the Government, being indigenous, and registration of practitioners is guaranteed after undergoing a course according to certain specifications—which incidentally might mean 90 per cent Allopathy and 10 per cent Ayurveda or Unani—Homoeopathy is not offered this sacred privilege.

The patient is placed on the two horns of a dilemma. Chronic cases which have baffled the eminent Allopathic Physician and Surgeon have sometimes by an irony of fate been cured by an insignificant, unregistered Homoeopathic or Ayurvedic "so-called" quack without the requisite knowledge of "Midwifery and Surgery." The sponsors of the Bill are most anxious that "Midwifery and Surgery" should form a part of the future practioners's armament though the Ayurvedic or Unani or Homoeopathic Physician will swear by all that is sacred that they will have nothing to do with those 'highly specialised and most imposing departments of medical art;' But the perversity of human nature: These simple souls are debarred from ministering to the needs of the sick without having a practical knowledge of Midwifery and Surgery although Heaven alone knows how these will be useful to them in their daily practioners' life.

The aim of the Bill is directed, so we are told, to stop quackery in public interest. Public can certainly look after itself without outside intervention No system of treatment nor an individual for that matter can exist for a time under false pretences. "You can fool come people for all time, all people for some time, but not all people for all time" as an eminent Statesman once said. If the indigenous systems of medicine and Homoeopathy can survive because of their cheapness and efficacy and despite discouragement and adverse criticism, let them at least be allowed to exist to meet the needs of those who require them, Let not a legislation be placed on individual liberty.

The art of healing, which is one of the noblest of professions, has unfortunately through evolution become commercialised and the poor patient is exploited to the utmost. Medical ethics is only a high sounding connundrum to deceive the unwary.

The registered and highly qualified practitioner enjoys this unique privilege and capitalises on the embarrassment of the broken down patient while the latter's individual liberty to go to whosoever he pleases is curtailed. This is a consummation never to be wished for in a democratic state!

The best method by far to stop quakery is to root out the evil by penalising the individual and not a Science. There is not only one system of treatment that can possibly exist in the world and if a new and revolutionary doctrine comes up tomorrow by the genius of another Hahnemann, which proves the most successful and rational as a therapeutic agent, one must be blind to realities and bigoted in his pedantry if he cannot see above the common prejudices and acclaim it. It is notorious that the conservative section of medical opinion and its blind adherents of lay men will always look askance at a successful cure by an unregistered practioner.

Infectious diseases like Small pox and Typhoid which yearly claim a heavy toll of human life in this city baffle the best physician of the Allopathic school during an epidemic time though many cases have been successfully treated by Homoeopathic drugs. But the blind prejudices of the state and the incorrigible ignorance of the public fail to give this Science a chance to prove as a boon to suffering humanity. As an experiment a ward or two should be reserved for these system of treatment in Government Hospitals. Much money and human life could be saved if this policy is adopted. Allopathic treatment is most expensive unreliable and ill-fitted to a poor country like India. Since Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic treatment have been more successful and less expensive, it behoves upon the authorities to encourage these systems of medicine by opening Government dispensaries and Colleges and giving these practitioners the same status as the Allopathic practitioner.—Yours etc.,

"OBSERVER".

Indian States: Wanted A Boundary Commission

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is encouraging to find that more and more influential public men are pressing for a better-informed examination of some of the major proolems peculiar to Indian States. One of the gravest of such problems, which has never, so far as I know, been even mentioned, is the chaotic manner in which in some extensive tracts the boundaries between the various adjoining States and British India have been drawn, or rather misdrawn, in a mood of mere horseplay, or sheer damn-the-consequences temper, with the result that these large areas have ever since presented a spectable comparable only to a jig-saw puzzle invented by an 'imp' in a drunken frolic.

Take Central and Southern Kathiawad. The boundaries between the Gaikwad, Junagad, Bhavnagar, Gondal and the Kattu Darbars, and Bhagdars must be re-arranged, suppressing some at least of the fragmentary units which mock all intelligible conceptions of State individuality, independence, self-sufficiency, not to speak of efficient discharge of even the primary functions of a State towards its subjects. By such suppression alone would there be a reasonable chance of giving each of the State's left, a continuous and compact territory ending at watersheds or the sea or some other boundaries equally intelligible and stable. The suppression should, of course, be brought about by equitable compensation payable by the remaining States benefiting thereby.

In Central India, again, the interlacing of jurisdictions would even at the first glance appear to be farcical, were it not so hopelessly tragic. No uniform administrative reform, no steady progressive policy in agriculture, tenant right, land-revenue reform, relief of indebtedness, village uplift, prohibition of intoxicants, sanitation, medical provision, irrigation, road facilities, or even education, is conceivable, while the present boundaries there are treated as sacrosanct.

And I have only mentioned these two tracts by way of illustration. A glance at a large-scale reliable and detailed map of India will reveal similar tracts in other parts of India also, though, of course, the problem will not be equally acute everywhere.

Before any constitutional reform, advance, or adaptations, in fact in order that any such measures could yield the desired relief and benefit to all concerned, and bring up States in line with British India, as partner in a Federated India, a Boundary Commission with plenary powers for each such tract, is an indispensable preliminary. Of course, every one of the parties concerned should have all reasonable opportunity to plead its own case before such a Commission.—Yours, etc.,

"B"

Rashtrabhasha Prachar Examinations

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Samiti, Wardha, writes:—

The dates for opening new centres and sending application forms have been extended. The application for opening a new centre should reach the Hindi Prachar Samiti Wardha by 25th inst. and the application forms should reach the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad by the 1st of August.

The syllabus for the September Examinations has been slightly changed as follows:—

Prevesh—From the alternative text-book Navyug-Pathala 1st part for Balpancharatna, first 100 pages excepting poetry.

Parichaya:—first 60 pages from the Jayadrathvadh.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has received a letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the Sydney University, Australia, informing him that the Senate of the University decided at its last meeting to grant remission of fees to students, who came to the University from India and Ceylon. This remission of fees is equivalent to granting a bursary of about £ 30 per annum.

JAIPUR-SIKAR TENSION WORSENS

(Continued from Page 1)

escape from the blockaded city. All are awaiting with eager anxiety the return of "peacemakers" from Jaipur.

Information received by the authorities here regarding Rajput gatherings at Nahrauli and Udaipur indicates that they have abandoned their intention of coming to Sikar, although they have not so far dispersed, as they intend to represent their grievances to the Jaipur Darbar.

HEADING FOR ULTIMATUM

Every hour brings nearer the moment when the Jaipur authorities may deliver an ultimatum to the townpeople to open gates and offices within 48 hours, or suffer the consequences.

A detachment of Jaipur military has been posted near the Club on one end of the road and another near the Customs Post at the other to guard the entire Silver Jubilee Avenue, along which lie the bungalows of high officials, the Guest House, the police lines etc. The road leading from the railway station to the town is heavily guarded. An armed police picket has been posted at the station. A strong police picket has been posted near the old site of the Post and Telegraph Office facing the Surajpal Gate, the main entrance to the town. To strengthen their position, the house just behind the old Post and Telegraph Building has been occupied by the Military and a machine gun has been placed on the side of the house facing the city walls.—A. P.

TELEGRAMS FROM SIKAR HELD UP

Protest To Political Department

The Editor of "Navsaurashtra" a well-known Gujarati weekly journal, devoted to problems of States' people, has sent a special representative to Sikar Finding that all his telegrams were not delivered he has sent the following telegraphic protest to the Director-General, Port and Telegraph, and Secretary, Political Department, Government of India, Delhi::

"I beg to draw your attention to non-delivery of telegrams of our representative at Sikar. I strongly protest against interference with legitimate journalistic duties. Pray issue instructions to your office against interference."

VICEROY ASKED TO INTERVENE

Marwari Merchants Telegram On Sikar Situation

BOMBAY, July 20.

The President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy drawing his attention to the present situation at Sikar and urging for his immediate intervention for a peaceful and happy termination of the unfortunate dispute.

In the course of the telegram it is stated:—

Much avoidable bloodshed has been already caused in the handling of the situation on the part of those concerned. Judging from the information received, the Board of the Marwari Merchants' Chamber feel confident that a timely intervention by His Excellency the Viceroy will lead to a peaceful termination of the dispute.

The Board, therefore, requests the Viceroy to intervene promptly and effectively preventing embittlement of feelings.—United Press.

R. A. F. OFFICER KILLED

'Plane Disaster Near Kundian: Another Airman Injured

SIMLA, July 20.

Flight Lieutenant G. Nelson of the headquarters of the Royal Air Force, India, was killed in an accident nine miles from Kundian where he was flying an Audax 'plane to Miranshah on duty and Mr. I. A. C. Green of the Aircraft Park, Royal Air Force, Lahore, was seriously injured.

It is reported that there was severe dust haze at the time and Mr. Green temporarily lost the way.—A. P

Forfeiture Order Set Aside

MADRAS, July 20.

A notification of the Government of Madras issued to-day states that the forfeiture order relating to a pamphlet in Malayalam entitled "Satyagraha War or Second Ramayanam" issued in July 1930, is cancelled.

The pamphlet, it will be remembered, was written by Mr. Amsiyil Narayana Pillai at Kunnamkulam. —United Press.

STRIKE IN GOKAK MILLS

Belgaum Leader To Wait On Labour Minister

HUBLI, July 20.

A strike has been declared from to-day in the Gokak Mills. The Mills remained closed to-day. The police are guarding the mill area.

The strikers have deputed Mr. Pandithappa Chikodi of Belgaum to wait, on their behalf, on the Minister of Labour and place their grievances before him.—A. P.

Madras Abkari Act In Operation

MADRAS, July 20.

The Government of Madras have prohibited the possession of perfumes and toilet preparations or other preparations prepared by mixing Methyl Alcohol.

The order has been issued under Section 13 of the Madras Abkari Act and prohibits any person from possessing the articles wherever the Act is in force.—United Press.

ALWAR BAN ON JAINARYAN VYAS

Sjt. Jainarayan Vyas, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference was served with the following order by Alwar State Police Chief:—

"Whereas during your last visit to Alwar you offended against the provisions of the seditions meetings act 1921 and your presence in Alwar is considered undesirable in the interest of public peace under Sec. 11 of the said Act. I hereby order you to leave the Alwar State forthwith."

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'VARSITIES MUST SOLVE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 14).

one race, creed or culture, and the pages of its history are writ large with the contributions, not of any one community but of all the different communities, which it has nursed and who have given collectively of their best to make of it a beautiful land.

Is it not a tragedy that those very factors, which should inspire unity and assist the growth of a national consciousness, are to-day being used to emphasise separation?

Urdu or Hindustani, for example, which by its very origin symbolises the effort of Hindus and Muslims to understand each other through the medium of a common tongue, is being to-day characterised as the language of a particular community and hair-splitting discussions are being attempted on the rival claims of different dialects?

"Yet another problem of gravity and importance is the problem of India's poverty. Incidentally, the giving of due importance to this problem and to the economic motif in several movements, which appear ostensibly to be communal, will not only serve to distinguish the economic from the purely communal conflicts, but also put in their proper places the communal and economic questions that face us.

"One of the adjustments we have to make among many others, in order that we may make our equipment in different fields accord with the life and requirements of our people, is the reconstruction of our education. On this subject about thirteen years ago I made certain suggestions when I was privileged, in the same way as now, to deliver the Convocation Address of our sister University in the Punjab and from which, in view of the recent discussions, may I detain you with a few quotations?

I then urged whether instead of having three different stages—Primary, Secondary and University—into which education is at present divided and in which the object of each stage is the preparation for the next higher stage, "it is not possible to have three distinct classes of education, each self-contained, having a well-defined goal and each especially adapted to the attainment of that goal."....

Thus "the first and most important stage of education, which I would prefer to call essential education, ought to include all subjects which are of primary importance—subjects, the knowledge of which is useful to every citizen of the State, whatever trade, calling or profession he or she may choose to follow, as tending to increased efficiency or better citizenship"..... This course would, with suitable Readers, Syllabus, and School Libraries, include through the medium of the vernacular most of the present Middle School course..... These "schools should not be merely literary—text-book reading schools—but should have a practical side—agriculture, gardening, cottage industries (if they are in the districts), arts and crafts (if they are in the city). An experiment on these lines, which we are conducting in Hyderabad, shows how much greater progress the boy, who devotes a part of his time to learning the use of his hands for some trade, can make in the same time even in the ordinary curriculum laid down for the Primary and Secondary stages. On the completion of the essential course thus designed, the boy would either leave school altogether for the practice of agriculture or some trade, for which the primary education so organised might be regarded as his technical education, or he would enter" a High School. . .

These Schools "should each of them aim at giving a vocational training complete and adequate as far as it goes," and would include Schools of Engineering, Medicine, Law, Government Secretariat, Commerce and Business with a less protracted and expensive course than the present, which would give the country and, especially the village side Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Agriculturists and Businessmen, etc., expecting but a moderate remuneration .....

"The University would then take charge of students after they had emerged from these vocational High School, weeding out such as proved themselves inadequate or undesirable," . . which means that it would "take charge of the direct instruction and training only of a limited number of selected students—limited by the ability of the students themselves to follow the University course, and limited also by the number required to satisfy the estimated needs of the country..... What I may call the lower activities of the University would thus be simplified and abridged, allowing it more freedom to pursue its higher activities, by which I mean research and specialisation and also, the investigation, consideration and solution of the educational and cognate problems which from time to time arise in every civilised country, sometimes becoming as acute as its political problems, and which the calm impartial judgment of the learned, working in an atmosphere free from all suspicion of racial, communal, bureaucratic or political taint, can best solve."

Our last word now to those of my young friends, whether Graduates or Under-graduates of this University, who have still their lives before them to live. Perhaps at no epoch of our history had any generation of the youth of this country before it a greater task or greater chances of fulfilling that task than the present. That chance exists wherever you look, provided there is manhood to undertake it. May you, my young friends, realise the scope of work which is yours and the great future which you can make not only for yourselves but for our people as a whole."

Our London Letter

(Continued from Page 6.)

in an extraordinarily calm and moderate manner. For, Lord Halifax has told some of his friends that he was very much impressed by the Pundit's reasonable and general moderation.

Indians In Great Britain

Jawaharlal Nehru has, of course been giving a good deal of his time and thought to the vexed question of Indian political activities in this country. He met a group of Indian doctors and more enthusiastic students at a small private dinner a few days ago and the whole matter was discussed on that occasion. A similar discussion, as you would remember, took place when Subhas Bose was here and among those present at the dinner last week were some who had also been present at the meeting where Subhas Bose had discussed these questions. Pundit Nehru was asked particularly to state his views on the possibility of a Congress organisation in London. His answer, as that of Subhas Bose, was as follows. He said that as a result of unfortunate experiences in the past, the Congress would not for the time being consider any proposal for setting up a committee in London which would in any way be representative of the Congress Working Committee. He made it clear that there was, of course, no objection to people in London individually becoming members of the Congress Party and thus affiliating themselves with a local Congress Committee in India. But, he did not think there was any possibility of a revival of the Congress Committee which had at one time functioned—not very satisfactorily—in London. Pundit Nehru said that this did not mean that the Congress was not interested in establishing foreign contacts. In fact, he said that the international work of the Congress is developing very rapidly and that the Congress was multiplying the number of its connections abroad. So far as London was concerned the Congress had authorised Mr. Krishna Menon to represent it at various international conferences and to render it assistance in other ways.

In reply to a pointed question as to whether Pundit Nehru considered the India League worthy of encouragement and support, he said that in his opinion the India League had in the past and was still doing much useful work that so far as he could say it was the only organisation of its kind carrying out much valuable work for India and that it most certainly deserved support and encouragement. With regard to the future, how Congress activities in London and elsewhere would develop in the months ahead, Pundit Nehru did not say anything very definite.

On the question of the organisation and activities of the Indian community in London, he had something to say. He explained first that in his travels in various parts of Asia, outside India, one of the things that impressed him most was the corporate life that the Chinese, for example, managed to lead wherever they were. An individual Chinese, he said, may not give one an impression of vitality, but a Chinese crowd or a Chinese organisation simply oozes vitality. He thought it highly desirable that Indians abroad should acquire the same habit of disciplined, collective activity and hinted that he would like to see some kind of a social and cultural centre for Indians started in London, a centre which could, moreover, be useful in the political enlightenment and discipline of Indians here.

Indian Youth Movement

Among the other points that Pundit Nehru has been discussing here is the question of the Youth movement in India. It is well-known that in all progressive and revolutionary countries to-day a vital role is being played by the youth,—educated and uneducated—in China, in Spain and elsewhere. And even in India, people are recalling here, a very large number of young people have participated in the Non-Co-operation movement. The formation of the Federation of Indian Students in Great Britain, an extremely active body, and the existence of a nascent student federation in India, have again directed attention to the necessity for developing a widespread youth movement in India embracing all classes and communities for the purpose not only of ensuring the political future of the country, but of pressing forward interests of special concern to the young people of both sexes in our country. This matter has for some time been under discussion among the students here and one of the topics that Rajni Patel, on behalf of the Students' Federation here, discussed with Punditji the other day, was this very question. Pundit Nehru showed the keenest interest and enthusiasm in the whole idea and said that he thought it would be a most desirable development if carried out on the right lines. He has agreed to give the fullest support in the development of such a youth movement in India.

These questions relating to the youth movement in India and Indian activities in London were, however, hardly touched upon by Punditji when he addressed a large audience of Indians and friends at the Finsbury Town Hall tea reception arranged by four Indian doctors. Most of the talk at the meeting seemed to centre round the Congress Medical Mission to China—a question in which the keenest interest was evinced by the very large number of Indian girls and women whose presence was a conspicuous feature of the occasion. That Punditji is himself very conscious of the important role being played by Indian women was obvious from a question answered by him after his lecture at Queen's Hall. Someone from the top gallery sent up the question a familiar and recurrent question as all those who have spoken on India at a public meeting in this country can testify. What is the position of women in India and what part are they playing in public life? Punditji did not give a very lengthy answer, but the few words that he said appeared to condense the gist of the matter. They certainly impressed his audience very much. "The women of India", he said, "curious as it may seem, are not only extremely active, but if they are anything they are even more aggressive than the men." The point must have been fully appreciated by an audience which had surely read in an evening paper about that date of an article on famous women in which the achievements and exploits of our Sarojini Devi were detailed at length.

Frontier Bombing

Another question that is very much in the forefront of Indian discussions was also put to Pundit Nehru at the Queen's Hall meeting, about the bombings on the North-Western Frontier. He pointed out at that meeting, as he has been pointing out at other gatherings and meetings, that he was surprised that people should imagine that there was any essential difference between British bombings on the Frontier and the bombings carried out by Japanese, Italian and German aviators in China and Spain. He recognised, of course, that there was a distinction in the intensity and the extent of the damage caused in India and in the North-Western Frontier. But, he said, there was no distinction in principle or in their respective aims, since bombing in both cases was intended to crush opposition and to reduce people to obedience and subjection, however, brutal the actual methods may be. He also added that a few days earlier he had been asked by self-styled experts on the Indian question, retired Civil Servants, and others of their type, what would happen on the North-Western Frontier if the British were to withdraw. To this Pundit Nehru gave a brief and conclusive answer. He said that there would be celebrations on both sides of the Frontier. The Queen's Hall audience showed its appreciation of this comment by cheering him loudly.

BOSE TO CONTINUE AS LEADER OF CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

CALCUTTA, July 19.

At the request of the Congress Municipal Association and Assurance of Co-operation, as conveyed in their resolutions of July 15, the Congress President Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose formally withdrew today his resignation of the office of leader of the Association and Aldermanship of the Calcutta Corporation.

Mr. Bose's letter was placed before a meeting tonight of the Congress Municipal Association which accepted with thanks Mr. Bose's withdrawal of resignation. Mr. Bose was also present at the meeting.—A. P

OPPOSITION TO INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT BILL

Indians Connected With Trade With Foreign Countries Would Be Hit Hard

An appeal to oppose the proposal in the Income-Tax Amendment Bill now pending before the Central Assembly, to tax the foreign profits and incomes on the basis of the whole income arising, as such a proposal would give a deathblow to Indian foreign trade, was made by a deputation of the Sind Merchants Association of Hyderabad which waited on Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A., (Central). The deputation was led by Rai Bahadur Naraindas Pohoomal.

The deputationists stated that that there were several thousand Sindhis, Chettiars from South India, Memons and Khojas and several other communities from British India who were trading in all parts of the world and, who on account of present political and economic unrest, trade barriers, exchange and currency control, exchange fluctuations and depreciation, and discrimination against foreign traders were experiencing serious difficulties and hardships. They were heavily taxed in these countries already and would not be able to bear the burden of additional taxation.

It was represented that several countries such as Japan, Iran, Spain, Italy, Germany and several South American countries had imposed restrictions on export of currencies, as a result of which Indian capital amounting to several crores had become locked up in these countries and could not be brought back to India.

Serious situations and inequities would arise if assessees were taxed on incomes which they could not bring into India and which were daily depreciating owing to the fall in exchange. Foreign profits depended a great deal on exchange fluctuations and taxation of profits before their actual receipt in India would tend to taxation of capital and as such would be most inequitous.

It was further emphasised that the change in the basis would invite fraudulent evasions and legal avoidance on an extensive scale and would further involve administrative difficulties.

The deputationists urged that the present basis of taxing foreign income when received into British India should be continued as it yielded considerable revenues to the Indian Government. If actual basis was adopted it was apprehended several merchants would be obliged to give up residence in British India or discontinue business in foreign countries.

The deputation was given a very sympathetic hearing by Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A., who assured them that he would do all he could to represent the views of the commercial community in the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

U. P. EDUCATION CONTROL BOARD

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD July 20

The U. P. Education Control Sub-Committee has decided to constitute the Education Control Board of 15 members with the Minister for Education as its chairman.

Vice-Chancellors, Director of Public Instruction, Chief Inspectoress of girls schools, 4 legislators and 6 nominess will be the members of the Control Board, which will replace the present Board of High School and intermediate education and the Department of Public Instruction. The meetings of Allahabad and Lucknow universities enquiry committees are also being held.

A questionaire has been adopted at a joint meeting held to-day to review whole system of education from the lowest stage to highest.

COTTON SURVEY IN HYDERABAD

Distribution Of Jayawant Seed

The Director of Information, Hyderabad (Dn.) has issued the following Press Notes:—

In order to test the different types of cotton grown in the State and to determine the proportion of the different varieties, a survey of the cotton crop in the Dominions was undertaken in 1931. The work has recently been completed and a short account re: the methods employed and the conclusions obtained is hereby issued for the information of the public.

TWO METHODS

So far as the methods are concerned, they were chiefly two: (1) testing samples of seed on Government experimental Farm and (2) inspecting cultivators' crops on their own fields. According to the first method, samples of seed were obtained from well-scattered and representative villages of each cotton growing district and sown each separately at the Government Experimental Farms at Parbhani or Rudrur. The total number of samples so studied was 971 of which nearly 200 plants have been scientifically classified into different botanical species and varieties. Under the second method a number of villages in each district were visited where cultivators' crops were inspected on their own fields in order to determine the proportion of different botanical varieties in the crops grown therein. In each village five well-scattered "Survey Numbers" were selected as representing the standing cotton crop and 200 plants in each 'Survey Number" were classified. The records thus collected were averaged out and the proportion of plants of different varieties was determined. In all 752 villages were visited for this purpose.

At the time of classification of plants, both at the Government Farms and on the cultivators' fields, the produce of desirable plants and of those representing distinct botanical and agricultural types was harvested separately. The seed of these plants was grown in separate rows in the succeeding seasons, and the resulting progenies were studied for the qualities that characterised the parent selections.

CONCLUSIONS

The following are some of the conclusions obtained from this survey:—

The State forms one of the principal cotton growing tracts of India. The annual area under cotton represents 14.9 per cent of the total area under this crop throughout India, and the annual production is equal to about 10.2 per cent of the total Indian output. Marathwada produces the vast bulk of the State's cotton, while Telingana is responsible for only twenty per cent of the annual production.

The cultivation of cotton is more or less primitive. Practically the whole of the crop is grown unirrigated. The yield per acre is rather low and the produce is usually picked dirty. A good deal of work has to be done to improve the yield as well as the quality of Hyderabad cotton. The crop at present is composed of a mixture of a large number of botanical types, the relative proportion of which varies from district to district and often in different parts of the same district. But the vast bulk of it falls under one or other of the following four trade varieties:—

(a) Hyderabad Oomras (including Barsi and Nagpur)
(b) Hyderabad Gaorani.
(c) Southerns and Westerns.
(d) Coconadas.

Hyderabad Oomras cover over two million acres and total 300,000 bales annually. The cotton is short-stapled and coarse and fit for spinning 8-12's counts. Most of this cotton is exported.

Hyderabad Gaorani covers about 900,000 acres and its annual production amounts to about 110,000 bales. It is one of the finest Indian Cottons and is much liked by the Indian mills. It is fit for 24-30's warp counts. Only two to three thousand bales are exported annually out of India.

KUMPTAS

Southerns, also known as Kumptas, cover about 400,000 acres every year, producing about 50,000 bales. The staple length is 3/4th inch to 7/8th inch and the fibre is fit for spinning 20-24's counts.

Coconadas cover about 20,000 acres only and their annual production amounts to about 2,500 bales. It is a low ginning type. The fibre is dark coloured and fit for 16-20's warp counts.

BOTANICAL WORK

Very little botanical work has been done for the improvement of the first and the fourth varieties. But the second variety, viz. the Gaorani, has attracted the greatest attention of the Agricultural Department with the result that in 1937-38 nearly 30,000 acres were under its improved strains. As regards the Kumpta Cotton, the seed of Jayawant, an improved strain from Dharwar, has been distributed annually to its cultivators while for the last two years improvement work with local types has been in progress at Raichur.

INCREASED U. S. STEEL PRODUCTION

Courtauld Dividend Disappointing

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable advices from London dated July 19:—

"Business remains at a very low ebb. Gilts are steady at slightly lower levels. Industrials have sagged owing to disappointing Courtauld dividend. Other markets however remain firm while Americans continue to advance on news of increased steel production. Attock remain firm around 43 on latest cabled developments."

Cammel Laird	7/6
Richard Thomas	2/9
Westland Aircraft	/
Imperial Airways	27/6
Morris Motors	29
Tube Investments	84
Anglo Alpha Cement	6/3
Turner Newall	80
British Celanese II	3/9
Assam Dooars	40 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 19

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality .. 6 1/8

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July, 20

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	99/8
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
5 per cent 1945/55	118/2

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	113
Bank of Hindusthan	32/8
Bank of India	142/8
Central Bank	31
Imperial Bank P P	1553/12
Imperial Bank P P	382/8
Indian Overseas Bank	43/8
Reserve Bank	116/12
Union Bank	5/9

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	520
Ambica	234/6
Arun	395
Arvind	1065
Bharatkhand	2710
Bombay Dyeing	966/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	191
Central India	242/8
Century	272/8
Colaba	157/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	252/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	157/8
Hukumchand	193
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	230
Khatau Makanji	119/8
Kohinoor	281/14
Laxmi cotton	472/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	106/4
Morarji	132
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	90
New Great	225
Raipur	630
Rajnagar	295
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	1750
Simplex	86/14
Swadeshi	216/14
Vishnu	1165

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1465
Tata Hydro Ord	156/4
Tata Power Ord	1372/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	149/6
Bombay Tram	116/14
Surat Electric	169/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	307/8
Associated Cements	110/8
Belapu	161/4
Burma, Burma New	181/4
Bombay Burma Old	532/8
Bombay Steam	223/12
Bombay Telephone	86/4
Br B Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	7/10
Dalmia Cement	10
Indian Bleaching	132/8
Industria. Investment Tr	40/4
Indian Radio Ord	405
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/10
Indian Iron	28/12
Mysore Sugar	21/12
Port Canning	66/4
Premier Construction	66/4
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/4
Shivrajpur	43/4
Tata Oil	29/8
Tata Steel ordy	251/8
Tata Steel Defd	1165

JUTES

Birla Jute	13/4
Howrah	43/8
Hukumchand	7/4
Kamarhatty	460
Kankinarrah	355
Lawrence	375
Reliance	61/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 19

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£81 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£94 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£103 3/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 7/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 1/4
Victory Bonds	£112 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£11 7/8
Hongkong adn Shanghai Bank London reg	£88 1/2
National Bank of India	£30 3/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£8 1/4

RELIEVES PAIN PROMPTLY!

Headache, toothache, neuralgic and rheumatic pains and fever due to colds . . .

ANACIN

Prescribed by doctors and dentists.

ANACIN contains quinine

A332

Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?

"Ra-a-ther!"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

763

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS DOWN

Gilt-Edged Securities Higher

DOLLAR EASIER

BOMBAY, July 20.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The easier feeling was again noticed in New York cotton owing to lower Liverpool cables, increased hedging and foreign selling. Weather reports continued to be favourable.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Stock Exchange was firmer due to less uncertainty surrounding international political situation. Internationals and Oil shares firmed up on better Wall Street advices.

Giltedged securities improved.

BULLION.

London silver showed 1/16d gain and gold advanced further by 1 1/2d.

In the local market there was considerable profit-taking in silver. Gold improved on further appreciation of dollar.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, July 20.

Previous closing	8.71
To-day's opening	8.66
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	8.64
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, July 20.

Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.82
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.78
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 153
April May 1939	Rs. 168

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 20.

The New York cotton was again easier under lower Liverpool cables and increased hedging influenced by continued favourable weather reports.

Operations in October began at 8.66 i.e. five points lower than the last closing. Prices fell on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling with increased hedging with the price further falling to 8.64.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 20.

To-night Broach April/May delivery opened at 168/8, but then declined to Rs. 167/14 in sympathy with weak New York advices. After opening five points lower, New York October was seven points down. Broach finally closed weak at Rs. 167-2.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 20.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(8.68/8.67) 8.68/8.66
December	(8.78/8.76) 8.75/8.73
January	(8.80/8.80) 8.76/8.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 20.

American July	(4.72) 4.74
American October	(4.80) 4.80
Egyptian July	(6.84) 6.82
Egyptian November	(6.69) 6.67

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 20.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe	(1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe	(1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(1-3 1/2) 1-5 1/4

JUTE

Futures C.I.F. Continent New Crop July August (£19 7/8) £19 9/16

August (£21) £21

August (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

RUBBER

(7 9/16 value) 7 5/8 paid and

ward October December (7 11/16 and buyers) 7 3/4 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata July (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromanda. August (£10 7/8 sellers) £11 sellers

METALS

Tin (£193 buyers £193 1/4 sellers. Firmer) £194 1/4 buyers £194 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£14 11/16 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Steady) £14 11/16 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic (£44 1/4 to £45 1/4) £45 1/4 to £45 3/4

Iron (112) 11?

WOOL SALES

Greasy Inferior to Superior.

Lower (0-8) 0-8

Higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3

Scoured Inferior to Superior

Lower (0-8 3/4) 0-8 1/2

Higher (1-11 3/4) 1-11 1/2

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 20.

Previous closing	4.91 5/8
To-day's opening	4.91 15/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.92 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 20.

Previous closing	4.91.78
To-day's opening	4.91.56
To-day's closing	4.92.15

FRANC RATE

London, July 20.

Previous closing	178.16
To-day's opening	178.18
To-day's closing	178.16

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 20.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.91.56 and then fell to 4.91.43.

Franc opened at 178.18 and then continued very steady with small changes.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32

Paris on Bombay (13.286) 13.286

New York on Bombay (36.75) 36.69

Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/8) 0.91 1/4

London on Milan (93.53) 93.46

London on Shanghai (0-8 7/8 nominal) 0-8 7/8 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-1-4 1/2) £7-1-6

Silver (19 1/2d.) 19 9/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 20.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "India bought. Small speculative selling market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 20.

Spot	(19 1/2) 19 9/16+1/16
Forward	(19 5/16) 19 3/8+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 20.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-1-4 1/2) £7-1-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 20.

SILVER

Silver ready	51 2 0
Silver Shravan	51 0 0
Silver Bhadarva	50 15 0

GOLD

Gold ready	35 11 0
Gold Shravan	35 11 6
Gold Bhadarva	35 12 3
Sovereign	23 1 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 20.

Wheat September	4 4 9
Wheat January	4 7 6
Wheat May	3 6 6
Linsee September	7 3 6
Linseed May	5 2 3

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 20.

Liverpool wheat opened steadier with July 78 1/2 October 68 3/4. The market responded to better overnight overseas cables and the bullish Canadian official crop estimate but subsequently the trading was quiet and narrow.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 20.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.69 1/2. The market was moderately active on scattered support but the general enquiry was slow in the absence of any fresh constructive developments with the price ruling round 0.69 3/4.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed finally at Rs. 99-2-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, July 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 5/8

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday July 11	£94 3/4
Tuesday July 12	£94 1/2
Wednesday July 13	£94 5/8
Thursday July 14	£94 1/2
Friday July 15	£94 1/2
Monday July 18	£94 1/2
Tuesday July 19	£94 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 20. 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £94 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116) £116

4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 3/4) £108

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 7/8) £105 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 5/8) £76

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 5/8) £103 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8

5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/4) £114 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £103

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 5/8) £112 5/

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 20.

London Stock Exchange displayed improved sentiment following less uncertainty.

Giltedged securities attracted better interest, Three and half per cent quoted at £94 5/8 i.e. 2 1/2 shillings higher than last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-7 1/2) 14-3

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-0) 58-9

Hydro Electric (dol 4 7/8) dol 5

Elec Music Industry (13-3) 13-9

Princhin Johnson (32-6) 32-6

Imperial Chemical (31-3) 31-9

Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-0) 65-0

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£32) £32

Dunlop Rubber (28-3) 29-3

Unilever Ordinary (38-0) 38-0

Ford Motors (19-3) 19-3

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£52 1/4) £54 5/8

British American Tobacco Ordinary (104-4 1/2) 106-3

Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-10 1/2) 143-9

P and O S N Company Deferred (21-4 1/2) 21-4 1/2

Distillers (98-0) 98-0

Bredford Dye (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2

British Celanese (3-0) 3-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (38-6) 38-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (27-10 1/2) 29-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-6) 21-1 1/2

Inter Nickels (dol 51 3/8) dol 52.

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 43-1 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 17-6

Donaro Tea (36-3) 36-3

Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-0) 29-4 1/2

Gule Kelampong (23-9) 24-4 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-0) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 40-0

Burma Corporation (11-1 1/2) 11-6

Rio Tintos (£14 3/8) £14 7/8

East Rand Proprietors (60-7 12) 60-7 1/2

Rand Mines (£8 7/8) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/4) £16 1/4

Associated Portland Cement (81-3) 82-6

Trinidad Leasehold (103-1 1/2) 103-9

Sun Nigel (£11) £11

Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9

Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (27-6) 28-1 1/2

Anglo Iranian (100) 101-3

Burma Oil (90) 90

Mexican Eagle (5-9) 5-9

Shell Transport (92-6) 94-4 1/2

Royal Dutch (£38 3/4) £39

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£43 1/2) £43

London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£14 7/8) £14 7/8

London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8

Southern Def (£15 1/4) £15 1/4

London Transport 5 per cent (£128 1/2) £128 1/2

London Transport 'C' Stock (£75 1/2) £75 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Cheerful And Active: Wall-Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 20.

The Stock Exchange was more cheerful following reports of a German message of goodwill to the British Government and the overnight strength of Wall Street. Business was slightly more active. German and Austrian issues were strong. Homerails suffered from a further batch of poor traffics.

Among foreign exchanges the American dollar was easier owing to less active commercial demand. Most of the other currencies reacted sympathetically in terms of sterling.

Wall Street was irregular.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 20.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 78 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 20.

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 61 1/2) dol 62 1/4

General Motors (dol 42) dol 42 3/4.

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 134) dol 36 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 109 1/2) dol 109 1/4

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculative Issues Advance Further

CALCUTTA, July 20.

In the share market jutes ruled firm and a fair turnover took place. Coals also kept very firm and the volume of business was large. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous further advancement in share values was observed in the speculative counter of this section to-day, while among other industrials Indian Wood Products, Indian Galvanizing, Steel Corpn, both ordinary and preference were the strong features. Government securities remained unchanged.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—Three per cent. Government Paper 88/11; three per cent. new Loan 1963/65 98/7; three and a half per cent. Government Paper 99/3; four per cent. Loan 1960/70 113/3; five per cent. Loan 1945/55 118/2; five per cent. Loan 1939/44 103/5.

Banks:—Imperial Banks fully paid 1558 ex div siot; Imperial Bank Conty. 377 ex div; Reserve 117/4; Dehri Rohtas Hly. 13/14.

Cottons:—Dunbar Ordy. 171; Kesoram 6/14; Elgin Mills Ordy. 121 slot.

Coals:—Adin 4/5; Bengal 335; Burrakur 14/10; Dhemo Main 13/5; Indian 24/4; Deoh 7/2; Hurriaidih 15/10; Katras Jherrian 2o/8; Mundulpore 10/8; New Tetturya 2/3; New Beerbhoom 8/4; Parasea 1/6; Standard 30/4; South Karanpura 5/12; West Jamuria 1; Repeat West Jamuria 31/10; Union 2o; Bansra 4/4; Bhalgora 4/9; Equitable 3/6; Chusick and Muslia 3/10; North Damuda 6/5; New Manbhoom 25/12; Seebpore 17/8; prem Talcher 1/6

Jutes:—Agarpara pref. 118; Agarpara Ordy. 15/11; Anglo-India 316 small lot; Bally 161; Barnagore 130 small lots; Clive 22/4; Empire 25 small lot; Howrah 46/10; India 267; Kamarhatty 456; National 21/2 small lot; Nuddea 55/12 small lot; Reliance 62/6; Delta 375 small lots; Gourepore Pref. 126; Hukumchand 7; Kanknarrah 362; Waverley 33 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 7/9, Consolidated Tin 6/2; Indian Copper 2/9; Karanpura Development 11; Rhodesia Copper 1/10; Tavoy Tin 1/14; Dalmia Cement Ordy. 9/15 small lot; Dalmia Cement Defd. 3/6; Reliance Firebricks 11/12; Bengal Telephone Ordy. 18/6; Jubbulpore Electric 12/12; Lahore Electric Supply 437; Muttra Electric 10; Britannia Building and Iron 9; Burn and Co. Ordy. 236/8; Indian Galvanizig 19/4; Indian St. Wagon Ordy. 49/8; Indian Iron 29; Indian Malleable Casting Ordy. 6/10; Marshalls 1/14; Steel Corpn. Ordy. 6/5; Steel Corpn. Pref. 81 small lot; B. I. Corpn. Ord. 3/3 small lot; Calcutta Safe Deposit 6/4; Dunlop Rubber Ordy. 16; Indian Cables 11/14; Indian Wood Products 24, James Wright Defd. 1/4; Steuart and Co. 1/5; British Burma Petrol 3/12; Moola Oil 1/3; Midnapore Zemindary 88; Buland 12/8; Carew and Co. Old 13/6 small lot; Cawnpore 21; Murree Brewery 12/7; Raza 12/12.

Teas:—Grob 3/14; Hasimara 40 small lot; Kornafuli 13/10.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 20.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton July	14 11 9
Sind cotton June	15 4 6
Punjab July	12 12 0
Punjab January	13 10 0
Desi American July	18 12 3
Desi American January	18 10 6
Tone steady.	
Wheat July	22 2 0
Wheat September	22 11 9
Wheat October	22 5 9
Tone quiet.	
Gram July	23 14 9
Gram September	23 10 3
Gram October	23 14 9
Toria July	36 1 6
Toria September	36 8 0
Toria November	37 0 0
Cottonseed July	15 14 0
Cottonseed September	16 6 0
Cottonseed January	16 6 0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 19

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels Unquoted

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels July sellers 31/9

Wheat South Australian parcels July sellers 31/3

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 15th day of July, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Notes held in the Banking Department	38,77,99,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	167,99,47,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,26,00,000
Total Notes issued	214,03,46,000
Total Liabilities	214,03,46,000

ASSETS— Rs.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	72,14,90,000
Total of A.	116,56,41,000
B. Rupee Coin	15,10,21,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,36,84,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	214,03,46,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 54.46 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 15th July, 1938.

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	7,39,67,000
(2) Govt. of Burma	1,94,19,000
(3 Other Govt. Accounts	4,70,99,000
(b) Banks	21,60,00,000
(c) Others	55,09,000
Bills Payable	10,36,000
Other Liabilities	1,13,09,000
Rupees	47,43,39,000

ASSETS— Rs.

Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	38,77,86,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	3,000
Rupee Coin	3,62,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,69,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	65,000
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	14,96,000
Balances held abroad*	90,12,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	...
Other Loans and Advances	4,29,000
Investments	6,61,36,000
Other Assets	85,71,000
Rupees	47,43,39,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 19

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollars.

Amr Water Works Com	11 1/2
Amr Power and Light Pfd	
5 per cent A	34 1/2
Amr Forn Power Com	5
Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c.	63
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 p.c.	24
Electric Power and Light	12
Electric P and Light 7 pc. Pfd	43
Electric Bond Common	9 1/2
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	52 1/2
Northern S Power A	13
American Tel and Tel	142
Sun Life of Canada	530
Western Union Telg	33 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	10
Canadian Pacific Railway	7
New York Central Railway	20
Southern Pacific Railway	19
Union Pacific Railway	82
Texas Corporation	48 3/4
Sherwin Williams	7
Eaton Mfg	21 1/2
Houdaille Hershey 2 1/2 per cent	30
Aviation Corp	5
United States Steel	62 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	63
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	98
Crucible Steel	38 5/8
Ludlum Steel	18 1/2
Republic Steel	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	37
Int Nickel of Canada	52
Chrysler Motors	70
General Motors	42 1/2
General Electric	43 3/4
Union Carbide	84 1/2
Consolidated Oil	10 1/2
Socony Oil	15 1/2
St Oil of N J Oil	56
Chase Bank	33 1/2
National City Bank	27 1/2
Amr Car and Foundry	26 1/2
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent	76
Gilet Safety	59

Turnover 3 million shares. Advance will probably continue.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 20.

Wheat	39,056 cwts.
Linseed	3,838 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	275 cwts.
Gingellyseed	310 cwts.
Poppyseed	325 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,250 cwts.
Castorseed	1,446 cwts.
Rice	24,661 cwts.
Myrabollams	301 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,596 cwts.
Mowrasced	44 cwts.
Gram	1,023 cwts.
Joowar	1,322 cwts.
Barley	268 cwts.
Bajree	1,994 cwts.
Indian Sugar	1,936 cwts.

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 19

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers	£11-12-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July sellers	£13-0-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton July Aug seller	£11-13-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton July Aug sellers	£11-5-0

LINSEED OIL

London, July 19

Linseed oil London per cwt naked August sellers	23/6
Linseed oil London per cwt naked Sept Dec sellers	23/4 1/2
July sellers	£12-11-3

SHIPPING NEWS

SAILED

Bombay, July 20.

J Finlay s.s. Clan Macbean of 3071 reg tons Capt E Caultas sailed for Calicut in water ballast

Lionel Edward's s.s. Ceylon of 3267 reg tons Capt B Alofsson sailed for Madras Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Barpeta of 1892 reg tons Capt J L Durkee sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Gairsoppa of 3227 reg tons Capt J C Hornor sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Gandara of 3190 reg tons Capt E Davis sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg tons Capt F Robinson sailed for Durban via Marmagoa and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 20-7-38.

S S Cilicia (Anchor Line) for Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi Marmagoa Europe and American Ports

S S Livanos (LD) for Port Said for orders

S S Corfu (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 20.

1	Tairea	3756	Durban 20-7 M M
3	Jeypore	3209	Karachi 21-7 M M
4	Bhutan	2912	Yokohama 22-7 M M
6	C/Hongkong	6071	Karachi 25-7 K Nixon
12	Serbino	2647	Karachi 22-7 J Finlay
15	Dumfries	3061	Liverpool 23-7 Grahams T.

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Sophie Marie	677	Karachi 20-7 Merchant S N
3	Barpeta	1592	P Gulf 20-7 M M
4	Vasna	2026	Busra 21-7 M M
9	Sirsa	3387	Karachi 21-7 M M
14	Bandra	1803	P Gulf 27-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Varsova 1955 NF NF M M

C/R Jalaganga 3080 Bassein 21-7 Scindia S N

D/E Janaki 530 M Coast 20-7 Malabar S S

F Garmula 3734 NF 21-7 M M

K Rizwani 3306 NF NF T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N

Bhutan 16-7-38 P and O S N

Cathay 11-8-37 P and O S N

Corfu 21-7-38 P and O

Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O

FROM OSLO

Nagara 18-7-38 L Edward

FROM GLASGOW

Elhind 20-7-38 Scindia S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line

City of Hongkong 19-7-38 K Nixon

Clan Murdoch 29-7-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 23-7-38 L Edwards

Aagtekerk 25-7-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tungsha 10-8-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 26-7-38 F F Campbell

City of Hereford 23-7-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Himalaya 19-7-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino

Kunishima Maru 10-8-38 N Y Kaisha

Hakozaki Maru 30-7-38 N Y K

Ranchi 22-7-38 P and O S N

China Maru 22-7-38 N Y Kaisha

Kidderpore 28-7-38 P and O S N

Somali 31-7-38 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Vita 23-7-38 M M

Varela 30-7-38 M M

Barala 28-7-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N

Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N

FROM MOULMEIN

Sirsa 17-7-38 MM

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 23-7-38 M M

Takliwa 6-8-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Garmula 18-7-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Indora 24-7-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Kybfels 30-7-38 L Edward

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-7-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Naldera 6-8-38 P and O S N

Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N

Somali 2-8-38 M M

Rajputana 9-7-38 P and O S N

Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N

Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N

Ranchi 23-7-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Dumfries 23-7-38 Grahams Trading

City of Hongkong 10-8-38 James Finlay

Elysic 23-7-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 26-7-38 F F Campbell

City of Hereford 25-7-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Corfu 21-7-38 P and O S N

Jeypore 3-8-38 P and O S N

Yeifuku Maru 26-7-38 O S Kaisha

Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha

Himalaya 2o-7-38 L Triestino

Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino

Soudan 15-8-38 P and O S N

Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N

Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 11-8-38 P and O S N

Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Vasna 21-7-38 M M

Bandra 27-7-38 M M

Vita 28-7-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Keny 5-8-38 M M

Takliwa 17-8-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalaganga 20-7-38 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa NF MM

FOR KARACHI

Ehrenfels 27-7-38 L Edwards

China Maru 23-7-38 N Y Kaisha

City of Hongkong 25-7-38 K Nixon

Jeypore 21-7-38 P and O S N

Serbino 22-7-38 J Finlay

B. P. T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Garmula 19-7-38

S S Sophie Marie 19-7-38.

S S Sonavati 20-7-38

S S Gandara 20-7-38

EXPORTS

S S Dumfries for London: 7 bales cow hides tanned J J Rahimtoola; 16 bales goat skins tanned A K A Rasool; 14 bales cow hides tanned M Ludha; 680 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 39 bags fish maws M Ladha; 15 bales sheep skins tanned K Lalbhai; 10 bales cow hides tanned M Esmail.

For Liverpool: 10 bales wool raw H Hirji; 30 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bross.

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton twist waste P D Vora.

S S Cilicia for Liverpool: 2727 bags gr nut oil cake P M Kataria; 1120 bags gr nut oil cakes A J Calcuttawalla; 1120 bags gr nut oil cake M M Wadia; 1956 bags lentils L Dreyfus 2800 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus; 2800 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 100 bdls deer horns J J Rahimtoola.

For Manchester: 13 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas; 15 bales cotton waste clean; 1068 bags myrabollams crushed P Mathradas

For Glassgow: 1680 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 1120 bags gr nut oil cake M M Wadia; 1120 bags gr nut oil cake M M Wadia; 1120 bags gr nut oil cake A J Calcuttawalla.

For Marseilles: 59 bales raw cotton Volkar Bros.

S S Livanos for Port Said for orders 489 bags lentels L Dreyfus; 37380 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 3500 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus.

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool: 2682 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

S S Corfu for Hongkong: 155 bales cotton grey yarn P Madhavam.

S S C/o Hereford for New York: 800 bags myrabollams J Hasmukhlal; 400 bags myrabollams crushed J Hasmukhlal; 67 bags gum D Mavji; 15 bales cotton prints D Abraham; 100 bales cotton fly clean Chimanlal; 125 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 328 bags flea seed A Virji.

IMPORTS

S S Yeifuku Maru Agent O S K Kaisha from Singapore: 1455 bags betel nuts; 1584 bdls rattans; 3955 bags sago flour.

From Penang: 1235 bags tapioca pearl; 146 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo: 3800 bags copra; 174 bales mattress fibre; 53 chests tea.

From Moji: 250 bales strawboards; 120 cases auto tire; 40 cases sheet glass 342 cases window glass.

From Kobe: 108 cases art silk yarn; 58 cases woollen yarn; 84 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 51 cases bobbins; 87 cases cotton piece goods; 48 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 40 bales cotton yarn; 43 bales cell bangles; 50 bales staple fibre yarn; 411 cases pait; 100 pkgs wooden ware; 45 cases tiles; 55 bales white cotton mull; 50 cases glass bangles; 50 cases rayon yarn.

From Yokohama: 42 scks tallow; 50 bales staple fibre yarn 50 cases cnd salmon.

From Tokio: 100 cases grey mercerised cotton yarn; 30 cases glassware.

From Lyttelton: 63 csks tallow.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 19

T T London on—	
New York	4.91.78
Paris	178.16
Berlin	12.25 1/4
Madrid	90.00
Montreal	4.94 1/16
Amsterdam	8.94 15/16
Brussels	29.09
Milan	93.50
Belgium	21.49 1/4

DUAL CLAIM FOR GIRL'S HAND

PATNA, July 18.

Two men sought the hand of the same girl in marriage, each seeking intervention of the law for restraining marriage with the other, on different grounds, states a report from Dumka.

It is stated that a band of social reformers appealed to the local magistrate for an injunction restraining the marriage of a girl with a man on the ground that she was aged only about 11 years.

In the meantime a petition was submitted to the magistrate by another man stating that the bride's party had accepted a sum of money from him as earnest money for the marriage of the girl with him and appealing to the magistrate for permission for the wedding.

An injunction was issued by the magistrate restraining marriage of the girl with the first man, when the bride's party, it is stated, obtained a certificate of age for the girl according to which there could be no legal objection to the marriage with the first man. The injunction restraining marriage was withdrawn by the magistrate but the social reformers have again appealed against the withdrawal of the injunction to higher authorities.

The wedding, states the report has been performed although enquiry is still proceeding.—A. P.

Wall Street Market Improves Cotton Prices

WEATHER FAVOURABLE BUT WEEVIL ACTIVITY INCREASES

Sellers Cautious And American Business Outlook Encouraging

BOMBAY, July 20.

Sellers on the New York cotton market though impressed by previous day's late rally were inclined to be cautious but the chief influence for the advance in cotton prices was one of sympathy with stocks.

American business outlook is becoming encouraging and Wall-Street market is keeping strong with active buying. Speculation is increasing and although weather over cotton Belt is favourable, weevil activity is increasing.

The market opened steady but then became steadier on trade and foreign buying and scarcity of contracts. The offtake however was poor with the market awaiting developments. General showers in the cotton Belt caused fears of increased weevil activity.

NEW YORK MARKET

October was quoted 5 points up at 8.67 and under scattered selling prices declined to 8.66 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved demand October was quoted 8.75 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 8.81 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton future market was fairly steady and closed steady at a rise of 10 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 8.85 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points at 4.81. There was scattered buying encouraged by higher overseas advices which met with hedging of outside growths. Later on there was local support encouraged by American markets and straddle buying absorbed light hedging. The market closed at a rise of 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 4.92 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egptian cotton market was also fairly steady. Giza futures advanced 5 to 6 points and Upper futures gained 8 to 5 points. The Alexandria market was firm with active buying and Sakels futures advanced 30 to 12 points. Ashmouni futures gained 12 to 7 points.

CROP PROSPECTS

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

During the past week, the market has fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range and on balance prices record little change. The volume of trading has not expanded to any appreciable degree, despite the better sentiment and the continued strength witnessed in stock markets, operators being inclined to await a clearer outlook regarding the acreage and crop progress. The acreage report issued by the Department of Agriculture last Friday, although regarded as being slightly bearish, had little effect marketwise. The total acreage under cultivation on the 1st July was returned at 26,964,000 acres, as against 34,471,000 acres last year and 30,960,000 acres in 1936. This represents a decrease of 22 per cent. and roughly 500,000 acres more than the original Government allotment. Taking last season's record yield of 256 pounds per acre, a crop of not much more than 13,000,000 bales could be produced, or about 6,000,000 bales less than the record crop of last year and given an average yield of about 200 pounds per acre, a crop of more than 10,700,000 bales is unlikely to be produced, which figure could be further reduced with unfavourable growing conditions.

SALES OF FERTILIZERS

The weekly weather summary was mainly favourable with the crop making satisfactory progress generally. The weather is now reported as being ideal and temperatures are 100 degrees and more in the Central and Western sections of the Cotton Belt. Recent advices state that insect reports are not so numerous now that the weather has improved.

Sales of fertilizers for seven months at 3,625,000 tons compare with 4,094,000 tons last year and 3,202,000 in 1936. A decline of only 10 per cent. on a reduced acreage of 22 per cent. indicates a heavier use of fertilizer per acre than last year.

Mill sales of cloth in America during the week have been fairly good and equalling production. Prices are appreciably higher on many lines and tending higher on others. Reports from Manchester are also encouraging with mill activity slightly higher and cloth demand stimulated by strength of Cotton and better sentiment. Elsewhere with the exception of Germany where demand is fully equal to current output, the situation shows no improvement. The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates consumption of American Cotton at 9,432,000 bales and of outside growths at 12,903,000 bales, making a total of 22,335,000 bales against 25,797,000 bales last season. Based on consumption for the last ten months, it is the general opinion that world carry-over of all cottons will approximate 23,500,000 bales or 10,000,000 bales more than last year.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Partly cloudy. Local thunder showers.
Central: Partly cloudy. Scattered thunders showers.
Western: Partly cloudy Scattered thunders showers.

For the time being the trend of the market appears upward and with the crop still in the critical stage, we feel that purchases on recessions look attractive.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-17 a.m.)	8.75+13
New York October lowest (10-59 a.m.)	8.66+04
Liverpool October highest	4.84+09
Liverpool October lowest	4.79+04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market steady largely in sympatny with strength of securities Although continued showery weather causing nervousness over weevil situation traders disposed to await developments.

Crop prospects improving. Weevil infestation heavier than last season. Damage of light. Spinners doing fairly good business. Trade conditions encouraging.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Our estimate crop at the middle of the month 1,01,81,000 bales of cotton.

Cotton steady largely sympathy strength securities although continued showery weather causing nervousness over weevil situation traders disposed await developments.

Securities advance expected to continue due to better business situation cotton advance may go somewhat further but advise caution weather unsettled favourable for weevil.

London: Silver: Rise due firm trend U. S. A. Dollar nervous bears covering producers sold but sellers not keen near future depend Dollar Sterling Exchange more distant future anticipate reaction.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bros. cabled:

Our weekly crop summary very favourable.

Crop accounts continue favourable but strength stocks holding market.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 19

October	8.71+09
December	8.78+08
January	8.80+09
March	8.85+09
May	8.89+09
July	8.92+09
Middling Spot	8.81+09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 19

October	8.80+10
December	8.88+08
January	8.89+09
Middling Spot	8.85+10

NEW YORK

New York, July 19

1.-00 A.M. RANGES

October	8.67/8.67
December	8.75/8.74
January	8.75/8.75

NOON CALL—

October	8.70
December	8.78

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 19

Day's receipts to U S Ports	11,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 19

July	4.75+08
August	4.77+07
September	4.80+07
October	4.82+07
November	4.84+07
December	4.87+07
January	4.89+07
February	4.91+07
March	4.94+07
April	4.95+07
May	4.97+07
June	4.98+07
July	4.99+07
Middling Spot	4.92+01

10-12 a.m. quotations

October	4.81
January	4.88

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 19

GIZA—	
Spot	7.34+5
July	6.84+5
October	6.69+5
November	6.69+5
January	6.88+6
March	6.97+6
May	6.97+6
UPPERS	
Spot	6.05+6
July	5.93+7
October	5.92+8
November	5.92+8
January	5.93+7
March	5.96+7
May	5.98+5

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 19

SAKELS—	
July	12.89+30
November	13.35+13
January	13.52+12
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.23+12
October	10.28+8
GIZA—	
July	12.81+18
November	12.89+16
January	12.84+16

LONDON SPELTER

London, July 19

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) fob £13 1/2 to £15

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 20

Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 169 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 168/10 on scattered selling. Later on there was improved demand and prices rallied to Rs. 169/2. The weekly weather report is expected to be favourable and local operators are afraid of buying but if wet weather sets in insect damage will be serious.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened unchanged but the local market ruled quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 168/14. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	153	6	0
Broach A/M 1939	168	4	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July 1938	142	6	0
Oomra D/J 1939	149	14	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July 1938	120	4	0
Bengal D/J 1939	127	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 20.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—					
Bengal U. P.	127	124	121	118	
Punjab	127	124	121	118	
Rajputana	127	124	121	118	
Oomra No. 3	150	147	144	141	...
C. P. No. 1	161	158	155	152	...
C. P. No. 2	155	152	149	146	...
Broach No. 2	159	157	155	153	
Punjab-Ame.	184	181	178	175	
Surat	213	210	207	204	
Rajpipla	205	202	199	196	
Navsari	219	216	213	210	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 20.

Bengal Superfin	126/28
Bengal Fine	124/25
Bengal F.G.	121/22
C. P. 1	152/54
C. P. 2	143/45
Arvi	144/46
Amraoti	139/43
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	143/45
Khandesh	131/36
Jalna/Sailu	133/37
Burwah/Sanavad	142/44
Khandwa	142/44
Harda/Khirkiya	142/46
Mathia	121/26
Malkapur	137/40
Broach	154/59
Punjab 4 F	174/79
Punjab 289F.	199/209
Sindh N.T.	184/94
Kampala	280/82
Jinja	264/66
Navsari	214/16

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	53,880	205,943	
Central India	45,624	337,357	
Barsi and Nagar	149,869	174,497	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	40,322	101,643	
Berar	175	326,518	579,602
Central Provinces	275	83,235	114,500
Total Oomras	450	699,468	1,513,542
Dholera	67	136,257	179,333
N.-W. Provinces		3,112	10,371
Rajputana		16,213	97,128
Sind-Punjab	572	520,722	345,663
Broach	103	263,020	341,391
Coompta and Dharwar	26	62,875	72,307
Westerns-Northerns		23,799	39,854
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,915	19,452
American		177,893	20,033
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,833	519,632	414,738
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	239
Total	3,051	2,429,100	3,054,211

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 14th July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,320	316,998	458,232
Japan and China	639	665,707	1,444,251
Coast Ports		58,681	36,772
Up-country by Rail		349,636	263,474
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		17,606	31,196
Total	1,959	1,408,628	2,233,925

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 20.

Continued rains in Eastern and Central Belts. excessive rains have fallen in Louisiana and Mississippi. More rain expected.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1937-38	1936-37
F.P. Bales Receipts to date 19-7-38	7887000	6845000
Receipts Yesterday 19-7-38	11000	5000
Exports to date 19-7-38	5852000	5705000
Stock at Ports 15-7-38	2462000	1134000
Stock at Interior Towns 15-7-38	2021000	872000
Stock at Liverpool 15-7-38	1133000	882000
Visible Supply 15-7-38	5758000	3031000
Quantity in sight 15-7-38	13579000	13118000
Quantity out of sight 15-7-38	10702000	13339000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 120 December 123 January 125 March 130 May 132 at cross rate 4.91 5/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 154 Liverpool July 1938 4.77 Rs. 53 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 169 Liverpool May 1939 4.99 Rs. 48 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 169 New York May 8.89 Rs. 32 at cross rate 4.91 5/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 20

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £7-1-4 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 178.16. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.91 5/8 London silver prices advanced 3/16d. to 19 1/2d. India bought and Bears covered. Offerings were small and sellers were reserved. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed 5 points down to unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0.8 7/8. The local market was firm with improved business and both gold and silver prices registered sharp improvements. A cable received from London states that silver rise due to firm trend. U. S. A. Dollar nervous. Bears covering. Producers sold but sellers not keen. Near future trend depends upon Dollar sterling cross rate. More distant future anticipate reactions.

Quotations in the local market were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	35	11	4
Shravan deliver,	35	11	0
Shravan Tejimandi	0	3	3
Bhadarva delivery	35	12	6
Bhadarva Tejimandi	0	5	9

SILVER

Ready	51	8	0
Shravan delivery	51	6	0
Shravan Tejimandi	0	11	0
Bhadarva delivery	51	5	0
Bhadarva Tejimandi	1	2	0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 19

Spot	19 1/2
Forward	19 5/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 19

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-1-4 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 19

July	42.65—05
Septembe.	42.90
December	42.90

LONDON METALS

London, July 19

Copper	£40 3 9
Lead	£14 15 0
Spelter	£14 5 0
Tin	£194 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 20

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£40-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£45-5-0

Bombay market—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-4-0

Tone: Firm

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 19.

August	£10-17-6.
September	£10-18-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 20

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	29	5	0
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	3	6
Closing	29	3	6
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	31	6	6
Highest	31	10	6
Lowest	31	6	0
Closing	31	7	6
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	6	0
Highest	29	6	0
Lowest	29	6	0
Closing	29	6	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	30	0	0
Highest	30	2	0
Lowest	30	0	0
Closing	30	2	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	19	1	0
Highest	19	2	0
Lowest	18	15	9
Closing	19	1	3
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	19	12	0
Highest	19	15	3
Lowest	19	11	6
Closing	19	14	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 19.

July	78 1/4d.
October	68 1/4d.
December	67 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 19.

July	dol 0.69 3/4.
September	dol 0.70 3/8.
December	dol 0.72 1/4.

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 19

August ..... sh. 5 4 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, July 19.

September	1.89.
March	1.89.
May	2.02.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 20.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipments Sept. Rs. 5-2-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-4-3.
Kesar Rs. 12-13.
Saraya Rs. 12-8.
Java Spot F 5.60.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, July 20

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. August 104 October 103 December 102

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. August 114 October 111 December 115

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. August 154 October 151 December 155

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 20

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/5
3 per cent 1963/6. 98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/4
3 per cent U.P Bonds 97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 100/14

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/12
4 per cent 1974 M Deb- 110
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 131/0

Note: Tone dull.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 20

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 274
Bank's buying T T 271 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,316
Bank's buying T T 1,341
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 78
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 52
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling T T 1,317
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
Bank's buying T T 1,342
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
New York London 4.91.62 19th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 20th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 20th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 7/8 20th instant
Java London 8.94 20th instant
London Paris 178.16 19th instant
London Belgium 29.09 19th instant
London Switzerland 21.49 1/4 19th instant
London Berlin 12.25 1/4 19th instant
London Berlin 12.25 1/4 19th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 19th instant
London New York 4.91.78 19th instant
London Amsterdam 8.95 19th instant
London Italy 93.50 19th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm
Gold £7-1-3 18th instant
Gold £7-1-4 1/2 19th instant
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 18th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 19th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 18th instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 19th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 18th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 18th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 18th Instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 19th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 19

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	102 7/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	114 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	41/3 steady

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 20

September	53.50
October	53.70

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 20

July	201.90—0
September	192.00+60
October	191.40+90
November	189.50—50
January	188.20—50

Cotton Arrivals

Bales.

Receipts into Bombay on 17th/18th July	3,649
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,426,049
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,052,650
Decrease	626,501

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 20.

	To-day	Total.
Broach	4,500	30,300
Bengal	Nil	600
Oomra	50	2,000

Pay in—Aug. 8 Pay out—Aug. 11

Sharp Setback In Tata Steel Shares From Opening Level

INDIAN IRONS IN DEMAND

Bulls Cautious Awaiting Developments

BOMBAY, July 20.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was strong under extensive buying influenced by signs of business recovery. The turnover of 3 million shares was the largest for the past nine months and U.S. steel shares gained dollars 1 3/4 and Anaconda Coppers improved dollar one.

The local market seems to have adopted cautious attitude and Bulls are playing the game in a praise worthy fashion. Instead of making the most of strong Wall Street advices, they allowed free hand to their competitors.

It was generally anticipated that there would be a mounting rise in prices with short covering. But in speculative markets, what everybody expects rarely happens. It was a surprise to many that Bulls remained out of the picture to-day.

DECLINE IN PRICES

The market opened strong at new high levels for Tata Steel Shares with Dfds. quoted at Rs. 1,220 but when no support appeared, steady flow of liquidation resulted in a steady decline in prices in a most orderly way. The whole improvement was completely wiped off and as a matter of fact prices were quoted under the last close.

FLOW OF LIQUIDATION

The steady flow of long liquidation leaves the market in a healthy technical state. It is generally realised that Steel Shares have now improved by about 50 per cent. from the lowest level and prices have now reached a strong resistence levels. It may be remembered that around present level during the last decline, there was heavy distress and forced selling due to inability of operators to meet their obligations.

TECHNICAL POSITION HEALTHY

The market presents a strong technical situation and while the near future depends upon Wall Street advices, are still look for higher prices in the long run and prefer to buy on all important setbacks. The market is likely to be feverish with circle fluctuations, requiring strong nerves.

INDIAN IRONS FIRM

Thus we had a declining market on one side, the end of the strike attracted increased demand for Indian Iron Shares which ruled firm. Cotton Mill shares also were under the influence of realising. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day and the block figure of Rs. 1,180 for Tata Steel Dfds. remained unpenetrated although at the opening new high levels reached to-day at the opening.

WEAKNESS IN ELECTRICS

Hydro Electric Shares are now steadily losing ground on increased selling from well-informed corners. It is said the report of the Enquiry Committee proposes heavy taxes on Hydro-Electric concerns to the extent of about six lakhs.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, July 20.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs 7)	365	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	866	0
100 Century (Rs. 3 d)	274	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	244	0
100 COLABA (Rs.4 y)	159	0
100 Coorla (Rs 5 y)	92	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	6 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	125	0
100 GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	158	0
1.000 Hindustan	1,660	0
100 Indore (nil)	57	8
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	119	6
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	283	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	472	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (Rs.40 y)	133	0
150 Model	44	12
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	226	0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	71	0
1.000 Sholapur (Rs 30 y)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	87	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 2 y)	218	0
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	1068	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y)	165	0
1.000 Western (Rs 40 y)	880	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	113	8
25-50 Central (Rs. 1-4)	31	0
500 Imperial (Rs.30)	1552	8
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	382	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-6)	117	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9 0

CEMENTS.

100 Associated (Rs. 7-8)	111	0

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	702	8
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	0
20 Mercantile	56	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 15)	40	0
200 Oriental	4360	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	2

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	141	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1470	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 20

Bombay Dyeing (871) 881 874 872 875 863 866
Century (274) 280 276 279 276 274
Central India (248) 252 248 245 244
Kohinoor (282/8) 286 284 285 283
New Great (231) 233 229 230 228 226
Simplex (87) 88 87
Swadeshi (220/8) 223 219 218
Associated Cement (111) 112/8 111/8 112 111
Andhra (1485) 1482 1470
Tata Hydro (160) 161 157 156/8
Tata Power (1397/8) 1397 1407 1395 1400 1382 1375 1377
Tram Ord (119/8) 116/8 117/8 117
T Steel Defd (1180) 1210 1220 1185 1200 1195 1177 1180 1165 1170
T Steel Ord (254) 259 257 259 254 255 252 253 251 252
Tata Steel 2nd pref (154) 154/8 154/4
Bellapur (164/8) 165 163 161/8
B Steam (224/8) 225 224
B Burma (541) 545 547 541 542 538 534

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 19

Broach J/A 1938 opening 152 3/4 highest 153 lowest 152 1/4 closing 153
Broach A/M 1939 opening 168 1/2 highest 168 1/2 lowest 167 5/8 closing 168
Oomra July opening 140 1/4 highest 140 3/4 lowest 140 1/4 closing 140 3/4
Oomra D/J opening 149 1/4 highest 149 5/8 lowest 149 1/4 closing 149 5/8
Bengal July opening 119 1/4 highest 119 1/2 lowest 119 1/4 closing 119 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 127 1/4 highest 127 1/4 lowest 127 1/4 closing 127 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-8-38) Rs. 8 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 19

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb
Sellers 7 5/8

50 BOM TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	117	0
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	147	8
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	4
100 Karachi (4)	215	10
100 Poona (4)	196	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO	156	8
1000 TATA POWER	1377	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	985	0
100 C. Province	101	8
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	96	4
100 Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	742	8
MINING		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	10
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1)	2	10
10 Indian Iron and Steel (1-8)	29	0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	43	8
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 75-11-3)	1170	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 15-8)	250	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	30	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	161	8
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	825	8
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	22[illegible]	
123 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	53[illegible]	
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	181	
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-9	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	86	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	130	0
50 I. Invest Trust	40	4
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	405	0
100 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	67	0
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	66	8
15 Scindia	20	4
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	8
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,590	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	289	0
6 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	72	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 2nd	94	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1568	12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	200	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	154	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	705	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	77	0
6 p.c Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1938

Ahmedabad Heralds Golden Era In Presidency!

Prohibition Ushered In, In All Seriousness

Mammoth Procession: Effigy Of 'Drink Evil' To Be Burnt

All Liquor, Toddy, Opium And Hemp Shops To Close Down At 8-30 p.m.—For Ever; Intense Propaganda Throughout City

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

Ahmedabad has been astir to-day since early morning in observance of Prohibition Day.

The streets are decorated with tri-coloured flags and buntings. A number of loudspeaker vans are constantly moving, exhorting the people to give up drink.

To-night 8-30 will be zero hour when the campaign against drink will be launched in Ahmedabad City, Cantonment and Suburbs. All country and foreign liquor, toddy, opium and hemp shops will be closed down and Ahmedabad will go "dry."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister of Public Health and Excise, who arrived here this morning to inaugurate the campaign were received at the station by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, the Hon. Prohibition Commissioner, by official and local Congress leaders. A busy programme awaits both Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Gilder, throughout the day.

A grand procession has been arranged for this evening in which an effigy of "The Drink Devil" will be carried through the streets. The procession will terminate at a public meeting, where the effigy will be burnt by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The office of the Prohibition Department is a beehive of activity. A number of prohibition workers are parading the streets with anti-drink posters. One of the posters illustrate a Congress volunteer and excise constable strangling the drink devil who has two horns.—

Prohibition Dept. At Work

The Prohibition Department, which was inaugurated last month by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Gilder has been carrying on preliminary work propaganda and preparing the ground for the last few weeks for the introduction of prohibition to-day.

The dry area has been divided into ten major divisions or wards for carrying on the work easily and efficiently, while 442 Vigilance Committees with a membership of 1,127 have also been formed.

Already these committees have detected ten cases of unlawful sales of liquor and have passed on the information to the Excise Department.

COUNTER-ATTRACTIONS IN PLACE OF DRINK DISCUSSED.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Gilder, Minister, visited the premises of the Prohibition Department. They were received by Mr. Nanda, the Honorary Commissioner of the Prohibition Department, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Chairman and other members of the Prohibition Advisory Committee. Immediately a meeting of the Advisory Committee was held, both the Sardar and Dr. Gilder attending.

It is understood they discussed various suggestions for counter-attractions in the place of drinks.

Later Dr. Gilder conferred with the District Collector, the Superintendent of Excise and other local officials.

The Prohibition Advisory Committee, on whose recommendation alone permits for addicts are issued have so far received only 171 applications, out of which 101 are from "Europeans and officers" sixty from Parsis, Christians and Jews, seven from Hindus and two from Muslims.

The Department had expected to receive at least 10,000 applications and the smallness of the number of applications is stated to be quite surprising

With regard to granting permits the Committee it is stated will take into consideration the health, economic, condition and environments of applicants. Five sub-committees have been formed for granting permits. Each committee will deal with applications received from particular communities allotted to them such as one committee to examine applications received from Muslims, one from middle class Hindus, a third from Europeans and officers, fourth from Christians, Parsis and Jews and fifth committee to scrutinise applications from mill labourers.

These committees, however, are not constituted on communal basis.

There are Englishmen and Hindu members on the sub committee to examine Muslim applicants. Furthermore an irregular addict of alcohol will be flatly refused permit and strong men, who are habituals and who could do without drink, also will be refused. The interpretation of environments appears to be based on community. For example, if there are a few addicts in a particular community it is difficult for the applicant to secure permit.—A. P.

MYSORE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS COMMITTEE

Question Of Fundamental Rights Of Subjects To Be Considered

BANGALORE, July 19.

The question of declaration of the fundamental rights of the subjects in the State, the appointment of a Public Service Commission, the relations between the executive and the judiciary, and the appointment of the Advocate-General are among the subjects to be considered by the committee of constitutional reforms according to a press note issued today. —A. P.

Frontier Congress M. L. A. At Calcutta

CALCUTTA: July 20.

Dr. Charu Chandra Ghosh, Leader of the Congress Party in the Frontier Assembly, arrived here to-day.—A.P.

Sir Jagadish Prasad For Poona

POONA: July 20.

It is understood Sir Jagdish Prasad, Education Member, Government of India, is arriving in Poona, on July 23, on a visit which will last for a week.—A.P.

Bombay, July 20.—The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway wires from Lahore that the breach between Palampur (Punjab) and Baijnath Paprola was repaired at 6-15 p.m. yesterday, and through communication restored.—United Press.

Sardar Congratulated On Prohibition In Ahmedabad

Mr. Chimanlal Jivanlal Chinai a prominent citizen of Ahmedabad and a leader in Gujrat during Home Rule Movement has sent the following telegram to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:—

"May your efforts to crush the monster of Drink evil cause of so much poverty and misery, sin and crime be crowned with success. A grateful nation will shower upon you its blessings. God bless you. Mahatmaji and Dr. Gilder."

'MISCONDUCT' OF CIVIC OFFICIALS

Govt. Urges Removal Of Two Members Of Hubli Municipality

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 20.

On complaints made by a voter of the Hubli Borough Municipality to the Minister, Local Self-Government, Bombay, an inquiry was held by the District Magistrate of Dharwar into the affairs of the Municipality. The complaints referred to the services of Municipal employees having been used by the President, Sardar Mahboob Ali Khan, and the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Dr. S. P. Kumbhakonam, for their private purposes.

COMPLAINTS JUSTIFIED.

Investigations in to the affairs of the Municipality were conducted by the District Magistrate and several witnesses as well as the documents connected with the complaint were examined. The result of the inquiry showed that the complaints were justified by the findings.

REMOVE MEMBERS.

It is now learnt that the Government has asked the Hubli Municipal Borough Council to consider whether, in the interest of purity of civic life, the persons concerned should not be removed from the membership of the Municipality on the ground of misconduct. The action of the Municipal Council is awaited.

MEMBERS TO BE SURCHARGED

The Government has, it is understood instructed the Commissioner, Southern Division, to surcharge the members concerned under the Local Fund Act.

FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

Women Demand Equal Rights With Men

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 20.

Women's attitude to social reform measures introduced in the Central Legislature and various provincial assemblies was defined at the meeting held yesterday under the presidentship of Rajkumari Amritkaur.

It was decided to insist on complete monogamy and also equal rights for men and women for dissolution of marriage. Bills, I understand will be discussed in detail at a meeting of the committee of All-India Women's Conference which has been called to meet on August 1 at Baroda.

Special invitations have been sent to Mrs. Subbaroyan, Member Central Assembly and representatives of Women's Indian Association and National Council of Women so that joint action on behalf of women may be taken in regard to these bills.

Rani Rajwade of Gwalior, will succeed Rajkumari Amritkaur as president of the All-India Women's Conference for the coming year.

RECONSTRUCT TRAVANCORE BANK

Depositors' Deputation To Reserve Bank Chiefs

MADRAS, July 20.

A deputation on behalf of the depositors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank led by Mr. Krishnaswami Bharathi, member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, waited on Sir James Taylor, Governor, and Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, Deputy Governor, of the Reserve Bank and submitted a memorial in the course of which they urged the reconstruction of the Bank.

They added:—"We intend moving the courts concerned in the matter with a view to having the scheme of reconstruction sanctioned. We believe the Reserve Bank can help us materially by sponsoring our scheme with such modification as are found necessary."

Both the Governor and the Deputy Governor gave them a patient hearing and are understood to have expressed doubts about the practicability of the scheme, but they, however, promised to consider their suggestions.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION.

Later in the evening, another deputation consisting of Messrs. V. Ramdas Pantulu, member, Council of State T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, K. Bashyam and others on behalf of the Scheduled Banks in this Presidency waited on the Governor and the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank and submitted a memorandum to them, requesting help from the Reserve Bank for the Scheduled Banks whenever help was needed.

The discussions which were confidential lasted an hour and half.—A.P.

BANGALORE, July 19.—Mon. Henri Marchal, Honorary Director of Archaeological Section of the Ecole Franchise de Orient, is expected to visit Mysore to study the Indian architecture and monuments.

'Varsities Must Solve Communal Problem

Indian Culture Is Homogeneous Composition Of Number Of Cultures

SIR AKBAR HYDARI'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

DACCA, July 20.

Addressing the Convocation of the Dacca University to-day Sir Akbar Hydari, the President of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council and a Life Member of the Court of the Dacca University, said:—

The University of Dacca is fortunate in occupying a unique position among the homes of learning in this country.

You were the first fruits, as it were, of the Calcutta University Commission, to whose epoch-making Report the debt owed by Indian educationists is by no means liquidated. You were also privileged to begin your work under the most favourable auspices, for you had the benefit of the brilliant direction of Sir Phillip Hartog, your First Vice-Chancellor.

The city of Dacca was well fitted to become the home of a University which stands for all that is best and most enduring in the combined cultures of India and of the Western World.

Throughout the neighbourhood, of which Dacca is the Capital, archaeological remains, still to be discerned give evidence of a great and varied history. The very name of your city is attributed by some to the Hindu goddess Dhakeswari, whose shrine is located here. Surviving monuments in your district preserve the names of the famous Jhasa Pal and Chandra Pal; while, if local tradition is to be trusted, the village of Bikrampur recalls the even earlier fame of the great Vikramaditya.

"To this early basis of traditional Hindu and Buddhist culture, the Muslims have made their own contribution. Such distinguished Governors as Mir Jumla, connected also with Deccan history, and Shaista Khan, nephew of the Empress Nurjehan, maintained a brilliant Court and enriched your city with magnificent public buildings. Indeed the traditions of Shaista Khan are preserved to this day in the well-known style of architecture to which he has given his name.

"To the Hindus and the Muslims there have succeeded the British with their own contributions to the life and prosperity of your City and as aids to your economy several industries have sprung-up since their advent, among these the great jute industry.

"Under the stress of modern conditions, we sometimes forget what is still the primal function of a University. In ancient days, in our own country as well as in the West, a University was a gathering-place of people eager to learn and clustering round famous men who could teach them.

"This ancient ideal tended to be forgotten, both in the East and in some parts of the West, and a University was regarded merely as an examining body, conducting semi-inquisitorial functions. You in Dacca were the first among the modern Universities in India to strike out against such distortion.

You realised that to discharge the duties which a University should fulfil, certain things were necessary. Students must live near their teachers; for this reason, Dacca became a residential University.

In the next place, students must have access to their teachers; for this reason, Dacca has established the tutorial system.

In the third place, learning must be both imparted and enhanced; for this reason, you founded a strong tradition of research and of original work. Finally, the University must be a focus of intellectual activity; for this reason, you devoted assiduous care and attention to the creation and maintenance of a magnificent library.

"But we do not live for ourselves alone. We, members of the Faculties, Graduates and Under-Graduates of the University of Dacca, all owe certain duties to our motherland, not only as individual citizens but also as members of a great academic institution.

"There is one problem, which alike in its brevity and in its national importance, claims our primary attention. I mean the problem of the differences that appear to exist between the two principal communities of India. I for one refuse to believe that those differences are not capable of a lasting solution, such as would, on the basis of a common nationalism and of national endeavour in the service of a common patrimony, lead to mutual respect and understanding.

We are perhaps too religious-minded a people to follow the more radical path of secularisation which countries like Turkey have adopted. Religion enters every detail of our daily life, but it does not follow necessarily that in so entering, it should serve to take away from us the qualities of sympathy and toleration, which the teachings of every religion inculcate.

That distinguished philosopher of our time, Mr. Bertrand Russel has pointed out that the strongest of our collective passions are group-hatred and group-rivalry, and whatever the cause or causes which lead to such hatred and rivalry between the two Indian communities whether political, economic or cultural—the fact that such hatred and rivalry are based upon religion makes them the least appreciable and perhaps the most tragic of all.

This country, which has given us birth, has not sprung from any

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Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE CALENDAR

IT WAS JUST AFTER TH' RACE--- A MAN GIVES ME A LETTER AN' TELLS ME TO TAKE IT TO ANSON - HE WAS A BIG GUY, BUT I DON'T KNOW WHAT HE LOOKED LIKE!
YOU DON'T KNOW?---YOU LOOKED AT HIM, DIDN'T YOU?
HE WAS WEARIN' SMOKED GLASSES, AN' HIS HAT WAS PULLED DOWN - HIS VOICE SOUNDED LIKE IT WAS FAKED, TOO!
THE TRACK STEWARDS JUST RULED PETE HEPPLEWAYNE OFF THE TRACK--- FOR HOLDING BACK HIS HORSE, EDIPHOS---
DONAVAN, I WONDER IF THAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN TO ANSON?
WADE! WADE!--- ANSON HAS BEEN CALLED TO THE STEWARDS-- THEY THINK HE WAS IN WITH HEPPLEWAYNE! AND THEY HAVE EVIDENCE!
4-26
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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